THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,788—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 4-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	.....	...
9th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ..	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ..	MEDINA	12540	.....	...
7 th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ..	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
21st ..	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ..	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ..	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
18th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ..	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ..	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th ..	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ..	† ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ..	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ..	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ..	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ..	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ..	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Saberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3205	P. Badessich	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherisich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th „
Habsburg	3979	E. Saberish	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	14th „

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherisich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Blaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3479	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherisich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Blaffer	16th „
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th „
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cherisich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6016	...	28th Mar
Austria	7588	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
To London via Trieste .... „ 579 to 614*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 903 „ 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste..... .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 643 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste... .... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarvis and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5395	G. Bartole	6th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Charenstate St., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Linga ... 2185 Friday 1st Nov. ‡ 8 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 4th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Kola ..... 1205 Thurs. 7th Nov. 9 a. m. † C. M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November. calling at Verawal, Mengrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons on Saturday 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Lelagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on or about 2nd November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
31st October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 „
*City of Marseilles	8830	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 „
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	4800	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4632	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 „
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 „
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 „	15 „
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 „
City of York	7810	.....	31 „
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,031	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Gates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Pesing	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDIT;

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... „ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsinling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY

Will be interested to know that we have recently added to our superb stock of Jewellery, a series of

GOLD MOHUR ORNAMENTS

specially fashioned to suit the demand of winter visitors to this land of the "Pagoda tree" of olden days.

They comprise an artistic collection of Necklaces, Watch chains, Fobs, Muff chains, Brooches, Pendants, &c., in which various denominations of uncurrent

INDIAN GOLD COINS

have been treated in an essentially unique and attractive manner. These Art productions are not only interesting curios of the golden East, but are absolute novelties which we are offering at

NO FANCY PRICES.

These souvenirs are singularly appropriate not only for tourists, but also for those resident in India, who are looking for something novel, artistic and reasonable in price to send to the old country for X'mas or the New Year.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS & OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	„ „	
Chester	125°	„ „	
Devoe's	125°	„ „	
Monkey	125°	„ „	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Re. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Dauney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST OF SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, to the Bombay City Improvement Trust, on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

2 Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, Bombay Improvement Trust, before December, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

MADAM SEMLOH,

9, WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER,

has just received her New Stock of HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., LATEST STYLES.

LADIES' OLD HATS RENOVATED and CLEANED.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND
AND IN
FRANCE, GERMANY, BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. J. and J. PATON, having an intimate knowledge of the best SCHOOLS TUTORS, and FAMILIES throughout the British Isles and the Continent, will be pleased to aid parents in their choice of suitable Establishments for their Boys and Girls. Prospectuses and full information will be forwarded, free of charge, on receipt of detailed statement of requirements, age of pupil, district preferred, fees to be paid, &c.—Address J. and J. PATON, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

CEMENT

HAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette."

LONDON

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

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EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,

There will be a complete change in Programmes of both Films and the Variety Co.

THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS

will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the

First Show at 6-30 to 8 P. M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P. M.

The Cinema Programme will include
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"THE POST TELEGRAPHER."
"A PASSING SORROW": ARTIST MAX.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 12 P. M.

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ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
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A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
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Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 6 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 106, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 107, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th November, 1912, at 3 p.m. (S.T), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, comprising of oblong dining table, arm and without arm chairs, marble topped sideboard, writing desks, glass door plate cupboard, book case, handsome cabinets, tapestry upholstered drawing-room suite, tapestry up holstered Chesterfield coach, teapoys, hatstand, pictures, brass, single, bedsteads complete, chests-of-drawers, double glass door wardrobes, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, cabin trunks, Gladstone bag, the trunks, cook-room requisites, rich glass and porcelainware, set of harness, etc.

The property of W. H. Leach. Esq., of Messrs. Leach and Weborny.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Navapada, near Bandora Station.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 919 of 1909.

Moosa Ismail.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Janbai and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Liladhar Madanji, the Mortgagee and Receiver appointed in the above Suit by the decree passed on the 12th day of July, 1912, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of November 1912, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), in pursuance of the directions contained, in the said decree the following properties, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Nowapada, Kasba Bandra, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, compound, well, trees, and all appertaining thereto, admeasuring firstly the front building 28 feet in breadth and 53 feet in length, having a compound in the rear 85 1-2 feet in length, surrounded by a pucca built wall and assessed by the Bandra Municipality, at No. 43, and bounded on the east by a public gully and the house of Macdoomally Shaik Umar, on the west by a gully and the house of Amir Shaik Umar Shaikbhai, on the south by a public passage and beyond that Kakoo Miya's vacant land and on the north by land belonging to Government and secondly the rear house built of chunam and stone and tiled, admeasuring 70 ft. in length and 35 ft. in breadth having a pucca built chawl, to the rear measuring 30 ft. in length and 15 ft. in breadth having a compound and well, and bounded on the south by vacant land and the house belonging to Amir Sheik Umar, on the north by the ground forming the compound of the said house, on the east by compound and its wall and beyond it by a public gully and the house of Macdoomally Shaik Umar, and on the west by a gully and land belonging to Jainstally Sarang and is assessed in the Books of the Bandra Municipality, at No. A-13, and has no Survey Number.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Kasba Bandra, Pakhadi Nowapada, at Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Sub-District of Bandra and District of Thana, admeasuring or containing by admeasurement 709 square yards be the same, little more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector under Survey Nos. none, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 45-988, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the vacant ground of Government, on or towards the south by the Bandra Nishan Pada, on or towards the west by the property of Aba Moora, and on or towards the east partly by the house of Bala Shaik and another, and by the vacant ground of Rangari Cutchee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Banchoddas, Attorneys for the Receiver and Vendor, at their office, No. 4, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, COTTON WASTE, COTTONFLY CLEAN AND OILY, THREAD WASTE, WHITE AND COLOURED ETC., damaged by fire and or water.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Sassoon Dock Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.—A large quantity of bales of cotton loose cotton, cotton waste, cottonfly clean and oily, thread waste, white and coloured, etc., damaged by fire and or water.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING Etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, wheat, linseed, bajree, barley, rapeseed, grain, jawari, castorseed, moog, chaoli, dali, harda, rice, turmeric, jogree, groundnutseeds, red earth, and moha flowers in bags, empty casks and drums of wooden planks, boxes of glasses, bundles of hemp, bundles of iron packages, tubes of steel bars, bales of sandalwood, kegs of paint, bundles of bagging, bundles of coir ropes, iron bars, empty, cyclinders and bags, boxes of iron heels, cases and tins of oil, bags of gum, country cots, old umbrellas, case of machinery, tins of grease, bundle of waste cotton, casks of tiles, lot of old records, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st October, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Monthly	" 2 0
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N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chances Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do.
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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Oct. 29.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fins.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	73 3-16		1-16
do. Rentes ...	89 1-4		1-4
1-2 do. Sterling Loans ...	90	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	29 3-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 3-8	1-8	
ar Silver in New York ...	63 1-4	1-4	
xchangen on London at Paris ...	25·22 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20 53	01	
do. do. New York...	4·85 3-4	un	chgd
iscount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 2-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8	un	chgd
terest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-4	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 7-8	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Firm. Good business done.

Spot ... Steady.

Futures ... Steady.

Manchester ... Hardening.

Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,500 "

Imports ... 44,000 "

Mid-Americans ... 6·29+08

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·69	5·98	5·98	5·94	6·00
+12	+11	+11	+11	+10
Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.	
6·01	6 02	6·03	6·03	
+10	+10	+10	+10	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·87 Mar. 11·05

New York official Noon call Dec. 10·89 Mar. 11·07

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 11·11 Mar. 11·30.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 119,000

" Receipts at " last year ... 147,000

" Exports to Great Britain ... 25,000

" Exports to Continent ... 30,000

" Spot Cotton ... 11·35+10

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·89+13 } Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on limited offerings.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·09+16

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 1-16+1-8

Futures month of Dec. ... 11·10+13

Futures month of Mar. ... 11·28+12

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Liverpool, Oct 29.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Very firm, but only small business

Tone Cloths ... Steady and firm.

Weft American "54" ... 11 3-8

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 1-8

Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 1-2

Twist "32" W T C... 9 11-16

Twist "32" B ... 10 1-16

Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 6

Twist "36" W T C... 9 15-16

Twist "36" B ... 10 5-16

Twist "42" ... 11 1-2

Twist American "60" ... 15 3-4

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 1-2

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 3-8

Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 1-2

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool... 6 3-32

Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal.

Months ... Nov.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Wheat White Karachi ... 40 unchgd

Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers

Wheat Red Karachi ... 40 unchgd

Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec. London—Sellers

Tone—Quiet.

Australian Wheat 38 3-4 unchgd. Feb.-March—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2+1-4

Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Firm

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57—3-4

Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Buyers

Tone—Quiet

Linseed Calcutta... ... Not received.

Do. Month— ... ...

Do. Name of Ports— ... ...

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 51 1-4—1-8

Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg— Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-6 unchgd Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 14 7-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ... 4 4—1-4

Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Easier.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 87—1-2

Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 75 1-4—3-8

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

ARRIVALS :—

Hisleyside.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 3 3-4+3-4d

Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady but little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 12 unchgd

Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Steady more enquiry.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 4 1-4+1 3-4d

Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers 9 10+1 1-4d—May

Tone—Not much offering.

B A & Similar Crystal C & F India 13 6 3-4

Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers

Tone.—Steady—Moderate demand.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Nov.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar—Practically nothing doing—Unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [30TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
41 Bars Silver	90,000	Hongkong	International Bank
661 Boxes Silver	45,00,000	Shanghai	Hongkong Bank
245 Boxes Silver	15,00,000	Hongkong	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	10	10,800
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	13	15,490

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank wire. There are still very few Private bills offering either for near or forward delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...ls. 4 1-32d to 1-16d
Demand Draft	...ls. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...ls. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...ls. 4 3-8d. 9th Nov.
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4 to 140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152 3-4
Shanghai "	...211 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The opening rate for Cash and the Settlement was 95 5-16, and prices advanced 1-16 later in the day, and have been maintained at the advance till the close. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	95	6 0
1st Settlement ...	"	95	6 0
2nd " ...	"	15	6 0

BULLION:—

A rise of 1-8 in the prices of bar silver both ready and forward was advised in London yesterday, the closing rates being 29 3-16 for ready and 29 3-8 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-4 up at 63 1-4. The local market opened steadier at 73 13-16 ex-duty for ready and this month's settlement. There has been little or no change during the day and rates close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian " ...	...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	73 13 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	73 13 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	74 1 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	"	83 3 0
1st Settlement ...	...	"	83 3 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	"	83 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets report a further advance of 12 to 16 points in future, while spot cotton is 10 points up in New York, and 1s. 8d. up in New Orleans. Liverpool advises an advance of 10 to 12 points. The rise is said to be due to bull manipulation. The weather in America continues favourable, and there are no reports of frost. The local market opened steadier, with prices quoted about Rs. 3 higher all round. Only a small business has been done as the higher prices asked check the enquiry. There are, however, few sellers. At the close the market is steady at our quotations.

Ready old crop is quiet with little doing. Japan shippers are buyers of ready new Bengals.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	301 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	...	Rs.	292 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat,,			292-3 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	...	"	290 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon,,			284 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...		"	282 "
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...		"	169 "
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...		"	269 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...		"	259 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...		"	260 Dec.
" " " ...		"	266 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...		"	244 1-2 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	21,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 11	6·00	6·00
+02	+02	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6 01	6 02	6·03
+02		
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·04	6 05	6 05
+02		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	9 6 0 B.T.
December ...	...	"	10 4 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	...	"	10 5 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8 6 6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	7 11 0	B.T.
Yellow " " ...	"	8 11 0	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Bold White 85 p.c ...	Rs.	54	0 0
Black Kutni	"	46	0 0
Ready White Khandeish	Rs.	57	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... " Rs. 12 6 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 38 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	26 0 0
Forward ...	...	"	24 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 6 R. T.

" " May 1913 ... " 5 9 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,750
Bank of India	66 1-4
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	74

MILLS.

David	562 1-2
Kohinoor	870
Manockji Petit	3,280
New Great Eastern	301 1-4
Standard	1,505
Swan Mill	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	174
Bombay E. S. & F. C. Preference...	184
Colaba Land and Mill	1,540
Treacher and Co	515

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	560

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	1,939 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	16,122 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	1,200 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	32 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	2,740 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	206 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	423 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	4,716 "
Rice ...	...	...	1,639 "
Myrabollams. ...	...	...	47 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	20,824 "
Mowrasee d ...	...	...	448 "
Gram ...	...	...	12,820 "
Joowar ...	...	...	3,352 "
Maize ...	...	...	370 "
Barley ...	...	...	3,744 "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Want of activity which characterised the share market yesterday was again the feature to-day with few buying orders in the hands of broker and business in coal shares was on a small scale at last prices. No transactions of importance were recorded. The jute and gunny markets were steady, but with little doing.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—122 casks salted skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 383 bales cotton waste, Salomon Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—5,452 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 1,980 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

China s—2 cases Indian wax, A Lodak ; 2 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtools ; 110 bales hemp, F Khoobchand ; 105 cwts dryginger, 11 cwts blackpepper, 15 cwts turmeric, E Mahomed ; 81 cwts dryginger, A Fazulbhoy ; 10 bales hides and skins, H Esmail, 16 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka, 1,600 cwts dilseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Boverick s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 10,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,625 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Boveric s—100 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

Castalia s—27 bales skins, H M Halim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Boveric s—300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Castalia s—2,625 cwts salted skins, Enrico N Stein; 500 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silverash s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

FOR GENOA.

Silverash s—5,503 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, and 1,999 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros ; 1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros, 3 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—40 cwts kismiss, and 38 cwts googal, K Harox and Co.

Devanha s—11 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium H. Surajmal, 25 chests opium E. D. Sassoon & Co., 500 bales cotton M B Kaisha 16 cwts curry powder, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 325 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—50 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 5 chests opium, H Surajmal 20 chests opium E R Dungarsidas, 48 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, M Gajanand, 50 chests opium, B Balchand; 45 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co; 15 chests opium C Janmabomed and Co; 375 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton M H Dedashti.

Wakasa Maru s—25 tons old iron, N Futtehally and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru s—45 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and M. MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

RANGOON.

DEATH.

MASANI—At Rangoon, Dr. Ardesheer Byramji Masani.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—Oct 17, at Darjeeling, the wife of C A Bell, I C S, of a son.

BERTRAM—Oct 25, at Calcutta, the wife of J R Bertram, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "Study, not to know more, but to know better than others."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 8 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Cains," will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March.....Pompoeo .....Hume

Overture .....The Sicilian Vespers ...Verci

a Melodie .....Un peu d' Amour.....Leo Silesu

b Song (Cornet Solo) .....Good Night .....Kacken

Grand Selection.....Romeo and Juliet.....Gounod

Valse .....The Chocolate Soldier ...Straus

Selection.....The Merry Widow .....Lehar

Characte. Piece .....The Uhlan's Call .....Ellenburg

TRAM TROUBLES.—Yesterday for two hours from about 9-30 a.m., the Bombay tram traffic was stopped as a mishap at the Kasara Power House, in Mazagon.

DEATH OF A HAJEE.—At 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the police received intimation that a Haji, named Saharali Sonaroola, aged 32, had died at 4 Mozafarkhana in Frere Road. Dr. Underwood examined the body and certified that death was due to fever. The body was disposed of.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Waksana Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m., on Friday, 1st November.

BURGLARS' VISIT TO A MARWARI.—A Marwari, named Luxman Banab, living on the first floor of a house at 2nd Kumbarwada, informed the police that while his mistress was absent from his lodgings between 9 and 9-30 a.m., on Tuesday, his boxes were forced open and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 268 removed. The room had been entered by way of a window overlooking a sweeper's alley. At Chowk-Moholla one Nurmahomed Poonoo returned from work to find two boxes forced open and rifled of silver trinkets, cash and wearing apparel worth altogether Rs. 120. The police were informed at one o'clock yesterday morning.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The following contributions towards this hospital are acknowledged:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,15,303-4-5; Knan Bahadur Kersaspji Rustomji Dadachanji, Rs. 1,300; the executors of the will of the late Bai Mithibai Burjorji Spencer, Rs. 1,000; subscribed at the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Dossbhoy Merwanji Shroff, Rs. 200; Bai Shirinbai Rustomji Karanjia, Rs. 11; Mr. Framji Cowasji Cooper, Messrs. Dinsha Ferdoonji Brothers, each Rs. 51; Mr. N. J. Mody, subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Kaikobad Muncherji Mistry, each Rs. 25 ; Kaikhusru Sorabji Javeri, Rs. 20; subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Sorabji Framji Madraswalla, Rs. 15; six amounts of Rs. 10 and under, Rs. 39; total Rs. 23,18,040-4-5.

MILLHANDS ON STRIKE.

In the Kohinoor Mill about 300 hands employed in the threading department went on strike at noon on Tuesday, on the plea of insufficient wages. They were still out yesterday morning, but were expected to resume work, later in the day after interviewing the manager.

The boys on strike at the Morarjee mill returned to work yesterday morning.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

The s. s. "Somali" arrived in harbour at 7-45 a. m., on Tuesday, from East Africa, in quarantine, with 163 passengers and a general cargo.

The passengers and their baggage were conveyed to the inspection shed at Wari Bunder, and the passengers examined for jigger, whilst their baggage was disinfected.

The s. s. "Serbistan" in ballast arrived in harbour at 5 p. m. on Tuesday from Zanzibar and was placed in quarantine.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 29th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 30th October:—

Plague ...	Attacks. nil	Deaths. nil
This day last year...	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		77
Same date last year ...		96
Small-pox	nil	nil
Cholera... ...	nil	nil

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ROBBING A PASSENGER.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Sargon placed Rama Tukaram, before Mr. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of robbing Walli Mahomed Janali, a passenger from Jalgaon of clothes and cash of the value of Rs. 15.

The complainant arrived from Jalgaon and met the accused near the Crawford Market and asked the accused to direct him to a Dharmasala. The accused informed him that there were no Dharmasalas in Bombay, and that travellers generally slept on the footpaths, and advised the complainant to do so. The complainant accordingly spread his rug and placed his belongings under his pillow and went to sleep. The accused also went to sleep by his side. At midnight the complainant asked the accused to direct him to a urinal and during his absence the accused ran off with all the belongings of the complainant. An alarm was raised, but the accused had disappeared. Next morning the complainant went to the Chore Bazar with the police, where the accused was caught trying to dispose of the complainant's property.

The Court convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

POLICEMEN IN TROUBLE.

The Chief Magistrate, Mr. Kenneth Kemp, had before him a case in which a policeman named Ambalij Baliaji (No. 782 A) was charged with trying to take bribe from a victoria driver on the 31st of August last. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was a European sergeant who said that at 11 p.m. on the day of the occurrence the accused constable demanded eight annas from the complainant. The driver and his boy assistant also gave evidence.

In cross-examination the complainant admitted that he was fined Rs. 6 in the Police Court for plying for hire while off the stand. He had not complained against the accused at the Police station.

A defence witness, who was examined in his home, being to ill to attend court, said the driver told him nothing about the bribe though clearly asked to speak to it.

There were some discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution which were pointed out by the defence pleader.

His Worship gave the accused the benefit of the doubt.

GOLD HEAD ORNAMENT IN COURT.

Before the same Magistrate, Chandrabai charged Sadu Bapu and Gopal Ragu, with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold head ornament valued Rs. 15, belonging to her.

She stated that the first accused asked her for the loan of the ornament as his wife had to perform some religious ceremony. She repeatedly asked for the return of it, but the first accused put her off. On her lodging a complaint the police traced the ornaments to a Marwari with whom it had been pledged by the second accused.

The Court found both the accused guilty and sentenced each of them to suffer rigorous imprisonment of fifteen days.

CARPENTER SENT TO JAIL.

Inspector Paterson next placed before Mr. Oliveira, one Ignatius De Silva aged 19, a carpenter by profession, and charged him with having on the 23rd of October at Suparibaug, committed theft in a building of four currency notes of the value of rupees ten each and one sovereign, the property of Joseph Bozario.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Court convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY GUARD ROBBED.

Before the same Magistrate, Ramchandra Pochana, a Kamati, aged 18, was charged by Mr. Charles Branch, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, with having committed theft of a handbag from the guard's brake of the Delhi express train at 7-45 a. m. on the 29th of October when the express was at the Byculla platform.

The Court adjourned the case for further enquiry.

THEFT OF BRASS-PIPING.

Inspector Salway then placed before the same Magistrate Bapoo Damoo and Hari Moroo, with having committed theft of brass piping belonging to Karimali Baloobhai.

Both the accused having pleaded guilty, the Court sentenced each of them to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE MR. D. S. KEMP.

References in the Bombay Police Court.

The members of the Police Court Bar held a meeting on Wednesday in their Library and Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-law, presided. The pleaders passed the following resolution :—

The meeting of the Police Court pleaders learned with great regret the death of Dr. D. S. Kemp, father of Mr. Norman W. Kemp, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate, and now the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and of Mr. K. Mc. I. Kemp the present Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay Police Court.

That the Honorary Secretary of the Police Court Bar Library be requested to send letters of condolence to Messrs. N. W. Kemp, and K. Mc. I. Kemp, expressing the pleaders' deep sympathy in the sad bereavement they had suffered.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, the Chief Police Magistrate, acknowledging the expressions of condolence said he appreciated deeply the kindly feeling that had prompted the passing of the resolution of condolence and sorrow at the death of his revered father and he was most grateful to them for it.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The Water Deficiency and the Public Fountains.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's proposal to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 to fill the basin of the Floral and Wellington Fountains and the space surrounding the Queen's statue, with earth and to make embankments with dwarf ornamental foliage etc. and make the appearance generally pleasant.

The Commissioners's letter has been already published.

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction subject to confirmation by the Corporation.

Consideration was also given to a complaint made by a resident of Mazagon inviting attention to the use of Municipal streets by a motor engine and three large trailers loaded with pressed cotton bales which passed through Mount Road. The complaint and the Commissioner's report thereon have been published.

The Commissioners conclusions were that there were not sufficient grounds for objecting to the use of such trains: but he thought they should be restricted to broad streets, and the Commissioner was in communication with the Commissioner of Police on the subject.

It was resolved to inform the applicant in terms of the Commissioner's report.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The appointment of Mr. E. Steiner as Consul for Austria-Hungary in Madras has been gazetted.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice will be held at Dehra Dun on 8th November next.

Sir Valentine Chirol is a passenger by the mail steamer "Arabia" due in Bombay to-morrow.

Sir Krishna Gupta, who has been on a visit to Kashmir, left Srinagar on Oct. 28th.

The area under rice in the Central Provinces in 1911-12 rose by 91,000 acres or 2 per cent.

The total yield of food crops in the Central Provinces for the year 1911-12 is estimated at 4,842,427 tons of which only 3,45,763 tons were exported.

The Allahabad Open Lawn Tennis Tournament has been fixed to take place between February 10th and 15th.

The work of extension and re-decoration at the Delhi Club is proceeding apace and it is expected that a few weeks will see it completed.

Sir John Hewett left Kashmir on the 24th instant and passed through Rawalpindi on his way to Meerut.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge of Rangoon has booked his passage to Europe by the P. & O. steamer "Medina," scheduled to leave Colombo on March 2nd.

The total export of raw cotton from the Central Provinces and Berar, between the 1st April 1911, and the 31st March 1912, so far as it can be referred to the harvest of 1911-12 was 4,601,316 maunds.

A Frontier correspondent says that irrigation works are being proceeded with in the Ghazni district and a band is being erected to hold up water for canals.

Under the heading "Aids to History," Punch gives the following from the programme of a travelling bioscope company in India :—"Dictorpin's last ride to New York (interesting.)"

The Commissioner's residence in Delhi has been reserved for the Commander-in-Chief, who will arrive there on the 16th December. The Chief Commissioner is now living in a tent.

Boys employed at the India Jute Mills, Serampore, numbering 500 struck work yesterday owing, it is said, to the authorities having refused to grant their application for leave and wages.

The Government are pleased to direct that the Tiglars of South Canara and the Vaduvars (Vadugans) of Malabar district shall be recognized as backward classes and included in the list in rule 15 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

The 21st Lancers, who arrived at Rawalpindi the other day were marched through cantonments to their lines near the Fort by the band of the 10th Hussars, who themselves left for South Africa shortly afterwards, after five years in Rawalpindi.

The Wedding will take place at Christ Church, Simla, on Saturday the 28th December next, of Miss L. Barton with Major Gilbert Cassels. A reception will be held after the wedding at the house of Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle.

During his visit to Quetta, the Commander-in-Chief motored out to see the Nar Nullah, where a big dam has recently been constructed across the mouth of the gorge to form an additional source of water-supply for Quetta.

According to the officer administering the Government of the East African Protectorate, 2483 lakhs of Indian rupees have been imported into that protectorate up to June 30, 1612. The importation is still going on, 13 lakhs having been imported in the June quarter alone.

A man was convicted at Asansole on Tuesday of committing theft in a moving train on the East Indian Railway. He extracted articles valued at Rs. 80 from a trunk belonging to an attendant of the Maharajah of Tikari. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Bengalis in Delhi apparently propose to keep themselves in the public eye at the new capital. For the first time in history, the Bengalis celebrated the Durga Puja in a befitting manner with all the paraphernalia of a procession of the goddess Kali, in the city of the Moguls.

The engagement is announced of Mr. A. H. L White, of the Venture Group, Travancore, South India, with Miss. Winifred White, only daughter of Mr. E. W. White, of Maghastotte, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, The wedding takes place shortly at Nuwara Eliya.

The wedding took place on the 24th instant, at St. Michael's and all Angels, Polwatte, Ceylon, of Mr. H. D. Rice, of Mysore, and Miss Phyllis Maitland Webb, of Hatch End, Middlesex. The bride was given away by her mother, and Mr. W. D. Garrett, was the best man.

The Federated Malay States are carrying on an interesting anti-malarial campaign. An Anti-Malarial Advisory Board has been established, and the Government have placed at its disposal a travelling Medical Entomologist. It is understood that the Ceylon Government have under consideration the establishment of a similar Board.

Three of the successful candidates at the recent I. C. S. competition are University men who obtained their early education at the London County Council's Elementary Schools and have been enabled to continue their studies at Oxford or Cambridge by means of the senior scholarships awarded by the Council.

The second Maheshwari Marwari Conference began at Nagpur on Tuesday. Dewan Bahadur Ballavdas of Jubbulpore, nephew to the late Raja Gokuldas, presided. The pandal was crowded and delegates from all parts of India attended. Those present included Mr. J. Walker and S

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Serbestan, 1,851 tons, Captain J. C. Choate, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday from Zanzibar 18th October with ballast.

The steamer Strathblane, 2,829 tons, Captain C. P. Linton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Karachi 27th October with ballast.

The steamer Belle of France, 2,469 tons, Captain J P Cargill, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta 18th October with cargo of coal.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,016 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Liverpool 7th October with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain E. L. Moth, sailed on Wednesday for Rangoon with ballast.

The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain Christiansen, sailed on Wednesday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Crown of Arragon, 2,827 tons, Captain R. Herschell, sailed on Wednesday for Karachi with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain I. Whytehead, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast ports, and Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 30.

Barala ..... 1869 Butler ..... M M & Co
Bankura ..... 1904 Whitehead ... P Gulf ... M M & Co
Brazilian ..... 3824 Snowdon ..... G Colton & Co
Baron Balfour ... 2852 Symonds ..... K N & Co
Belle of France ..... 2469 Cargill ....
Cornwall ..... 3954 Howell ..... W & A G & Co
Canadian Transport ... 2583 Ballatine ..... Jeewandas
Crown of Arragon ... 2828 Herschel ..... W & A G & Co
Castalia ..... 4086 Mitchell ..... W & A G & Co
Devanha ..... 4786 Hickey ... Shanghai ..... P & O Co
Gymeric ..... 2591 Cassack ..... B N Lang
Havildar ..... 3088 Elliott ..... T M & Co
Kola ..... 570 Eaton ..... M M & Co
Ocean ..... 2460 Christiansen ... The Bombay Co
Palitana ..... 1933 Carrington ..... M M & Co
Plassey ..... Andrews ..... Transport
Regina ..... 1661 Lieberg ..... T M & Co
Virginia ..... 2789 Morgan ..... Lt Col Aldershot
Velnay ..... 2927 Memorran ..... W & A G & Co
Wardha ..... 2552 Cannock ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 30

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Boverio	2841	Harper			W & A G & Co
C&R Montebello	2770	Croft	K'chi	30-10	J Finlay & Co
G Bridge	649	Fillman			F F C & Co
H Somali	2550	Kasch	Zanzibar		A Strandes & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3922	Nelson			N Y Kaisha
M Banos	3794	Poter	Calcutta		P & O Co
N Strathblane	2829	Lenton	Baltimore	8-11	R A Willis
O Umtata	1865	Kissler	Dunkirk	31-10	R A Willis
P Kybfels	3158	Frisius			W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Pentakota	2209	Hodgson		M M & Co
5	Silverash	2378	Scroggie	Aut 26-10	T M & Co
7	Harsburg	2385	Seberich		A L S N Co
10-11	China	4161	Tocque	London	P & O Co
12&13	Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	M M & Co
15	Cecil	5210	Lovik	Dunkirk	J M & Co
16	Serbistan	1851	Choate	Dunkirk	M M & Co

H W P D

Nettravati ..... 699 Fakirs ..... 1-11 ..... Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Serbistan	Choate	Z'bar, Oct 18
	Strathblane	Lenton	Karachi, Oct 27
30	Belle of France	Cargill	Calcutta, Oct 18
	Castalia	Mitchell	Liverpool, Oct 7
	Plassey	Andrews	S'pton, Oct 9

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Belle of Ireland	Weeks	Antwerp
	Montebello	Croft	Hull
	Bridge	Falkman	Bangkok
	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
	Crown of Arragon	Herschel	Karachi
	Sofala	Moth	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon for Busreh, &c.
„ Bankura, Whytehead for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Castalia, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Armand Behic, for Noumea, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, arrived in London on the morning of the 28th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Umtata" Oct. 31.

The Natal Line s. s. "Umtata," will sail from No. O. shed, Prince's Dock this evening with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 5-15 p. m. sharp :—

Miss Kitty Corri
Mrs Dudley and infant
Miss E Elliott
Mrs Groves and child
Mr A G Harrison
Mr G V Toutet
Mr F Assoomal
Mr Harrison (Junior)
Master Harrison

SUN, MOON AND TIDES

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Oct.				
31	m 2 34	27 10	m 8 19	20 6
	2 14 a	25 2	8 8 a	16 7
Nov.				
1	m 3 30	27 1	m 9 30	21 0
	3 15 a	24 4	9 11 a	17 9
2	m 4 43	26 6	m 11 35	20 10
	4 45 a	23 11	10 35 a	18 10
3	m 5 58	26 4	m 0 55 a	19 10
	6 22 a	24 3		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Oct.		Sunrise		Sunset	
„	31 (Thursday)	„	6h 39m	„	6h 7m
Nov.					
„	1 (Friday)	„	6h 39m	„	6h 6m
„	2 (Saturday)	„	6h 39m	„	6h 6m
„	3 (Sunday)	„	6h 40m	„	6h 5m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7-6m. a.m; New Moon, 8th 7h. 34-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 33-1m. a.m. Full Moon. 24th, 9h. 42-2m. p.m.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 123° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 31st October, 1912.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

MR. WHITEHOUSE, the Liberal member for Mid-Lanarkshire, who undertook to call Lord Roberts to book in the Commons is not a distinguished Member of Parliament, nor was his question a very wise or tactful one. The chances are it would have received a monosyllabic negative but that it gave Sir Edward Grey an opportunity of firing a shot at quite a number of the enemies of the present Ministry—"persons not controlling the policy of the Governments"—who are guilty of making unwise and provocative speeches. Lord Roberts is as ardent an advocate of an efficient army as Lord Charles Beresford is of an efficient Navy, and in his anxiety to stir up the British Public to such a pitch of patriotism that they would agree to compulsory military service, he may have talked rather freely of what may be necessary in case of a rupture with Germany. According to the law of agitation—which is pretty much a law which changes from moment to moment according to the desires of each and every agitator—it was justifiable to make the most of the subject uppermost in people's minds, but the very fact that Lord Roberts is neither in active command, nor a person controlling the policy of the Government, renders his reference to a friendly Power unprovocative. Of course Germany has made no representations to the British Government on the subject and equally of course it was unnecessary to administer a public rebuke to our greatest soldier. If war comes at any time between England and Germany, our Army will not have much to do with it. But it may never come, for persons controlling the policy of Governments are mutually anxious to avoid conflict notwithstanding that the competition in shipbuilding may be regarded as a perpetual menace, for it cannot but breed jealousy and ill-feeling and a popular desire to try conclusions and end the continuous waste of money. Statesmen, politicians and publicists in both countries are striving to avoid the growth of unfriendliness between the two, and the other day the concrete evidence of this desire was furnished by the publication, through Messrs. Williams and the Norgate, of "England and Germany" a collection of the views of leaders of public opinion in both empires —ideas which have been ventilated in the German language in the pages of the well-known Berlin magazine *Nord und Sud*, whose editor Dr. Ludwig Stein has collected them for the English version.

Lord Haldane, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir W. Ramsay, Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Garvin, are among the representatives of English opinion; Prince Lichonowsky, Dr. Wermouth, Admiral Galster, Count von Holleben, Admiral von Ahlefeld, Herr Theodor Wolff and Herr Arthur von Gwinner, among those who speak for Germany—the writers together numbering forty-five. All these contributors agree that whilst England and Germany will each proceed on its respective lines, mutual knowledge must tend to a better understanding. Lord Haldane points out that the influence of Goethe on Englishmen should be a factor in making both countries realise that their real destiny is to work together to make the world better. Mr. Bonar Law is of opinion that if war comes, it will be from the failure of human wisdom and he recalls the distrust of Russia prevalent thirty years ago in illustration of the present feeling concerning Germany among people who know nothing of the country or her history. The late British Ambassador at Berlin, so far from fearing an increase of dangerous jealousy is under the belief that a better mutual understanding is inevitable with greater mutual knowledge—an opinion endorsed by Lord Courtney who would have Englishmen work untiringly to free themselves from the petty jealousies which lead to misunderstandings and produce wars. The argument of Mr. Herbert Samuel is that the World is gradually coming to see that rivalry in trade is no reason for enmity between nations, while Sir Rufus Isaacs exclaims "I assert emphatically that there is not even a semblance of hostility in British minds against Germany." We do not think many will share that view with Sir Rufus, unless he has some subtle and exclusive definition of the word "hostility," but we agree with him that there has been in the immediate past a tendency common to both countries to dwell rather on the points of estrangement than upon those which make for amity between them.

German opinion is similar, but in places differently expressed. Prince Lichnowsky says that as circumstances are stronger than individuals he does not believe that misunderstanding which rests on division of power and on the direction of progress can ever be wholly removed or overcome, but it is possible by means of proper knowledge to lead opposing interests to a compromise by which human progress will come into its own and the participators experience no harm. He is hopeful that the competition between Briton and German may be for the good of world-civilization, if it does not leave the path of peaceful endeavour and of moderate armaments a path in which the Briton as champion of the world, will find opportunities to measure himself peacefully with a worthy partner and to use his influence against economic dangers. Herr von Gwinner accentuates the fact that "such the new German empire arose, and only since then, no drop of blood has been shed in Europe, the Balkans, of course, not included. Since Germany by hard struggles won her unity she has worked for peace and alone among all the great Powers of Europe kept the peace." Count Posadowsky, the German Imperial Home Secretary, lays stress on the necessity of absolute candour, and believes that both nations must side by side fulfil those functions which are in conformity with their natural energy. The Leader of the German National Liberal Party, Herr Ernst Bassermann, avows it has never been the Teutonic naval policy to aim at shaking England's position in the world, but the size of the German fleet is necessitated by economic conditions. The bulky volume which contains over two hundred pages was published simultaneously on both sides the North Sea and as its price is only one shilling, it is probable that it will be very widely read and perhaps exercise considerable influence if not over the general public, over the thinking public. But, of course, it was to the former that Lord Roberts was appealing when he made capital of Anglo-German jealousy for it was from them that the compulsory recruits are desired; the latter have long since recognised the necessity for some form of universal military training, however cordial our relations with Germany may be.

HALLOW'EN. SERENE disbelief in the supernatural is an uncommon possession. Apart from our religious views, most of us tacitly acknowledge the possibility of the intervention of a power above nature, a power which is propitiated by certain rites, and offended by certain actions. When salt is spilt, when a boast of happiness is made, when the moon is seen through glass, a mysterious current of ill-luck is set in motion, with disastrous consequences to the perpetrator. So at least popular superstition avers, and, intolerant though we may be of the nursery credulity of our friends, there are but few amongst us who do not possess at least one such belief. Perhaps, indeed, those who scoff the most are uncomfortably conscious of feelings of apprehension when visited by evil omens, and many people who consult the oracles in a mocking spirit are disagreeably affected when an unfavourable answer is given by the mystic powers. Those who are anxious, in all sincerity, to peer into the future, cannot do better than await the propitious time of Hallowe'en which falls on the 31st of October, but the spirits which deign on this occasion to hold converse with mortals, are only those who dominate sentimental interests. They are in fact the hobgoblin prototypes of the editor of the "Heart-to-heart talks with Girls" column of a ladies' journal. The swain who has not as yet found courage to say "the hard word" as the Irish call a proposal, may find out on Hallows'en whether his beloved and he are truly kindred spirits. He names a nut for himself and one for his lady-love, and sets them together in the embers. If the nuts remain side by side until they are burned, all will be well. If on the contrary they spring apart, the lover can only come to one conclusion and will do well to avoid the certainty of matrimonial troubles, by transferring his attentions as speedily as possible. Even nowadays there are few damsels who state with any conviction, their intention of remaining single, and adventurous maids who wish to know their fate beforehand have only to rise at midnight and to consult their mirrors in order to see the face of the future husband. The girl would have to be unimaginative indeed if, after the performance of the mystic rites, she did not perceive, in the looking-glass, a shadowy face peering over her shoulder. Scotch folk are naturally more precise, and the highland lassies are not content with such vague forecasts. Their divination is made by means of three plates, one of which is full of clean water one of dirty water, while the third remains empty. The anxious enquirer approaches blindfold and dips a random finger. The empty dish presages perpetual spinsterhood, the clean water a happy marriage, and the dirty dish two or more matrimonial ventures. A picturesque custom which survives in certain out of the way districts of Scotland and Ireland is that of burning Hallowe'en fires as a thanksgiving for a bounteous harvest. These bonfires, which are a Druid survival, are lighted in the form of a circle, and white stones bearing the names of persons bold enough to question fate, are arranged round the inner edge of the ring. When the blaze dies down the stones are carefully examined and woe betide the individual whose stone has moved from its place, for he is "fey" and before next year's Hallowe'en fires are brightening the October nights, the turf will be green above his grave. King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth both made futile attempts to check Hallowe'en practices and their decrees forbidding superstitious ceremonial on "All Hallows Day at night", failed in their effect. Time and destructive common sense have partially accomplished that which Royal displeasure was powerless to bring about, and few people remember that on this 31st of October, the time is ripe for mortals to try a hazard with Fate. The loss is ours: it would be well for us, if in all good faith, we could go out into the dusk in full expectation of meeting the fairies by the way. What rapture it would be to enjoy their uncertain and freakish humour, and to snatch from their grasp a stolen child who has waited for release until the year brought round again the feast of Hallowe'en.

WAIL FROM AHMEDABAD. THE monsoon in Gujarat this year has been a good one, but still there is a wail from many of its parts that prices have not gone down and that food stuffs are as dear as ever. Apart from the general rise in prices which has been going on these many years all over the country, there seems to be a special rise in parts of north Gujarat, which is almost inexplicable considering the very fair state of the monsoon just over and the consequent brightening of prospects for the near future. The monsoon has been very good south of the river Mahi, though north of it, it has not given so much rain especially during the latter part. Still the wail from Ahmedabad is almost piteous and would lead one to suppose that people in that and the neighbouring districts are expecting famine again. At all events we are told that famine prices are ruling already and that the people feel the pinch severely. A well informed Ahmedabad correspondent writes this week to a vernacular paper to say that the prices of all food stuffs and many other necessaries of life are even higher than twelve years ago, when all Gujarat lay under the severest famine of our generation, and that living has grown so dear that the middle and lower classes are almost despondent. The Collector, in the durbar that he held in that city some days ago, said that he hoped for a moderate crop, but it seems from the experience of the past several years that crops have but little effect upon inflated prices which show little tendency to go down when once they have risen. The prices quoted by the correspondent are pretty accurate and show that the people evidently do not profit from even the moderate harvest assured by the rain. Millet, one of the staple grains, is sold as high as fourteen pounds to the rupee, a rate to find a parallel to which we must go to some of the worst years of scarcity and famine in the past. Sir Frederick Lely has laboriously collected grain prices in Ahmedabad in the Gazetteer from 1813, and in his table as high a rupee price for millet as fourteen is to be found only in two years, 1814 and 1864. In the former year, the effects of the severe famine of the three preceding years were still keenly felt and that accounts for the abnormal price. The people now are complaining that the effects of the famine of twelve years ago are still being felt, and the plenty of a sporadic year here and there does them almost no appreciable good. In fact the great famine of 1900-01 has not been followed yet by any years of real plenty, so that people have not had an opportunity of making good their losses during that terrible season. The succeeding years have been nearly all lean ones producing hardly enough for the immediate wants of the people. The disorganization of agriculture caused by that memorable famine is hardly yet completely remedied. The splendid cattle, the pride of Gujarat were then almost entirely destroyed, and their loss to agriculture has not been really made good during the following years, some of which again brought disasters of their own like last year, when cattle suffered from a severe want of fodder. We are afraid this unsatisfactory state of things is likely to go on from year to year unless a merciful Providence vouchsafes to this garden of India a series of successive years of plenty which would leave a rude margin of prosperity above the necessities of the hour. But still something might be done to remedy the pinch caused by the excessive rise in prices of which the correspondent complains. Mr. Dutt's Commission to enquire into this evil all over the country whose report is now due ought to suggest some practicable measures of relief.

CASTE. UNDER the auspices of the Aryan Brotherhood of Bombay, a conference is to be held, for the consideration of the evils of the Caste system, during the Devali holidays. In a preliminary circular, issued by Mr. L. R. Sampat, ten points against caste are indicated, which, we take it, will be discussed by the conference. The first of these is distinctly democratic, asserting that caste being determined by birth rather than by merit, which is wholly unjust, permanently bars individuals and communities from rising in the social scale. Then caste, we are assured, is directly and indirectly responsible for the huge existing mass of ignorance and illiteracy, that it has brought about the problem of the depressed classes, produced friction between communities, and proved an obstacle to organised effort of all kinds. "By its innumerable divisions and sub-divisions, it creates in individuals a narrowness of vision which affects the entire society." It is at the root of most evils in Hindu Society and besides being responsible for other evils, which are duly set forth it is stated to be slowly yet surely devitalising the Hindu race. "The higher classes of Hindus are marked for sure decay if they do not continually replenish their exhausted vitality from the soil." Then Hindus are urged to rally against caste and its multifarious evils, to overthrow the system since it has outlived any usefulness it might have had at one time. There is much in what Mr. Sampat says, though some of it might have been stated differently, and if his ten points are discussed with the freedom of expression which Mr. Sampat employs the conference may expect an interesting session.

THE order which the War Office is said to have given for 50,000 rifles from Birmingham is probably an order placed in the ordinary course. India has indented largely for the new .303 rifles this year and the Colonies must also be in want of arms, now that they are moving so quickly in the matter of military re-organisation.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

German Government and Meat Calamity.

BERLIN, OCT. 11.

FOR a long time the Socialists have availed themselves of the dearness of meat in Germany for the purposes of their agitation. That there is a very deplorable scarcity of cheap mutton and beef in Germany, is admitted on all sides. The question is whether anybody is to blame for this calamity. If we listen to the Social-Democrats, the Government should be responsible, because, by the peculiar legislation in favour of the large landed proprietors, the masses of consumers are said to be subjecte to impostures.

The Imperial Government has now made an end to this rigmarole by a number of measures for coping with the calamity and by at once carrying them into practice. In three directions remedies are applied, Firstly: the importation of beef from neighbouring countries, especially Russia. Belgium and the Netherlands, has been facilitated. Secondly, reductions of freight have been introduced for meat, Thirdly, the duty on imported meat is under certain conditions essentially lowered and even entirely refunded. In their fulness these allowances are granted to the municipal authorities, if they lend a hand for supplying meat at cheap rates to the local markets. It may be argued that by these measures a kind of municipal socialism is fostered, since the individual sellers and professional butchers are now handicapped by the municipal meat stores. To a certain extent, it is undeniable, the trade is losing of its former legitimate business. That hardship cannot be gainsaid; but the butchers have themselves to blame, if it has come to such a measure. Despite the general complaint that meat is growing dearer, they have never hesitated to enhance their charges when there was a tightening of prices in the wholesale market; but when adownward tendency set in, they retained the tariff to which the public had become accustomed. The new turn of things may serve as an object lesson to the professionals to take the interest of the consumers into consideration when the present calamity is over.

But the principal question of the moment turned about frozen meat. The Government has only partially fulfilled the demand of an illimited importation of American and Argentinian frozen meat, since $12 of the law that only large parts of animals together with the intestine organs may be imported, has not been abolished. That counts heavily against the importation of frozen beef, as the difficulty of preparing the bowels of cattle for the refrigerator has not yet been got over. It is for the import into Germany of little avail that whole sheep may now be sent in a frozen state to the big towns; for mutton is not in popular favour in Germany and not nearly as much consumed as in England. On the other hand it must be admitted that the Government has strong reasons for not abolishing $12 of the Law on the inspection of meat. It is on account of slight defects of the intestines of German cattle that annually about £1 1-2 million worth of meat is delared unfit for human use. If now for foreign cattle this strict examination were dispensed with, the home producer would be at a disadvantage. It could not fail that a large importation of inferior foreign beef would ruin the breeding of cattle in Germany. That would not only be an economic calamity for the agriculturists, but even a possible danger lest in time of war, there would be a dearth of meat, because the regular supply from abroad was suddenly stopped. At any rate Germany is under the necessity of producing enough meat for excluding such possibilities. For this purpose the endeavour of the authorities ought to be that the home production is not only preserved but even increased, especially by facilitating the breeding of cattle on the smaller farms.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

By the recent social legislation of Great Britain, Switzerland and Luxembourg, the number of European states in which all workmen are insured has been brought to sixteen. This kind of legislation has now been introduced in all countries of Europe except Russia, Turkey, Portugal, Rumania and Bulgaria. Everywhere else the German model has been followed and a clear distinction been made between the insurance in case of illness, the insurance against accidents and the insurance for old age, invalidity and the relics of workmen. But within these three branches of obligatory insurance different types have been worked out. We have before us an elaborate statistical survey of the social legislation and administration of all countries of Europe. It has been compiled by the Imperial German Insurance Office.

As regards the workmen's insurance in case of illness, we find that in more than half of the sixteen countries voluntary organisations predominate. These countries are: firstly, the three Romanic ones (France, Italy and Spain), secondly the smaller states of Belgium and Switzerland, in which a large part of the population is of Romanic nationality, and thirdly, four countries of the north where industrialism has not yet advanced far enough: Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. In the other seven countries (Germany, Great Britain, Austria, Hungaria, Norway, Servia and Luxembourg) compulsory insurance for labourers and employes with a low salary prevails. In four of these countries (Germany, Austria, Hungary and Luxembourg) we find, however, no state contribution. Indeed in Austria, Hungary and Luxembourg, the employers need not pay for the insurance of their workmen, while in Germany, they pay one-third of the weekly premium against two-thirds being levied from the weekly wages of the workmen. But as regards the benefits bestowed on diseased workmen and their families the German legislation surpasses that of all other countries, as the insurance covers the whole expense of the cure and an allowance of one-half of the lost wages up to twenty-six weeks (i. e. to the legal beginning of invalidity) or for women in childbed both benefits for a term of eight weeks. We quote some figures by which the preeminence of the German system may be estimated. In the last year Germany distributed on account of illness not less than £17 1-2 milion sterling among her workmen and their families, the number of insured persons beiug 16 1-2 millions. France with 10 million insured labours's allowed less than £2 million Austria and Hungary together (with 13 1-5 milion insured workmen) 3 1-2 millions. By the comiug in force of the new codification of social legislation in Germany even a further increase of this item by 3 million pounds is anticipated, so that Germany will spend more than ten times more than France on account of illness of her labourers. Nor does the German system exclude self-inflicted maladies (especially veneric diseases) as the British social legislation does.

In case of accidents nearly all countries hold the employers responsible and make their organisations pay. Only in France, Sweden and Denmark, the State pays a fixed subvention. Again we find the most liberal allowances in Germany. The rent of a German workman disabled by an accident while at work may amount to two-thirds of his former wages; in Great Britain the maximum is fifty per cents. The relicts of a man killed at work may get a yearly rent of 60 per cents. of his former wages; in Great Britain they are only entitled to a lump sum up to three years' wages. In Great Britain the disabled workman loses his claim if the accident was due to his own carelessness; in Germany this exemption is not made. Moreover the German Organisation refunds the costs of medical treatment to the injured man; in Great Britain no allowance of this kind is provided for. In the Netherlands, the maximum of the accident rent in fixed even a little higher than in Germany; it may rise up to 70 per cents. of the former wages. But if the accident was caused by drunkenness, the allowance is reduced by fifty percents. Thus we need not wonder, that in Germany the average rent paid on account of former accidents reaches £ 83 sterling, but that only exactly half that amount is the average in the Netherlands.

More interesting still is a comparison of the oldest viz. the German compulsory insurance against old age and invalidity, with the latest one viz that of Great Britain that only came in force on July 15th of this year. The contributions exacted from the trade are fixed in Gdrmany as a percentage of the weekly wages, so that one-half is paid by the workman, the other half by his employer, but the Imperial Treasury adds 50 shillings to any invalid's or old man's rent the same amount to that of the widow and half as much to that of every child left up to the sixteenth year. It was a hard task for Prince Bismarck to carry this enactment through Parliament, because it had such a socialistic ring about it. In Great Britain the majority of Parliament in 1911, did not object to the Bill making every old-aged or invalid workman a pensioner of the State. Neither workman nor employer need pay a farthing on this account, the whole burden 2 million pounds nearly as much as the corresponding German Item being borne by the Treasury.

As the principal result of these comparative tables we may state that in no other country is the trade so much burdened with contributions for the social insurance of labourers as in Germany. In 1910, the employers paid 428 1-2 million marks, the workmen 366 1-2 million marks, and the Imperial Treasury 52 1-2 million marks.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART IN BERLIN.

In the Berlin Royal Academy, an Exhibition has been opened, that proves the great advance made by German connoisseurs for masterpieces of Chinese and Japanese Art. The Jury was very severe in admitting only objects of high art and of approved genuineness no matter whether the objects were small or large. For this reason enamel and ceramic art were entirely excluded; nor is there any single "netsuke" to be found. The principal strength of the show are old pictures hanging from the walls or pasted on pavements. Of coloured print only those choice pieces have been admitted that may help to illustrate the development of this art. Then they are excellent specimens of lacquer ware (especially medicine boxes and writing cases,) sword ornaments, masks, helmets and works of sculpture. In every division old masterpieces have been brought together, that even in Japan would be appreciated as "Meibutsu." It is a rare opportunity for studying the merits of Japanese and Chinese art. If one concentrates the attention to any of these pictures, one is richly rewarded. One becomes aware why e. g. a hanging picture representing a cock is so much admired by art critics; with a few black strokes the old master managed to convince us of the movement of every part of this excited bird. Among the sword ornaments, we were surprised to find splendid examples of every famous master and his school; especially the work of the Goto family of arists is traceable in all its alterations from one generation to the other. Old No dresses and No masques of such excellent taste and workmanship as those here exhibited are only matched by a few choice pieces of the London and Boston collections. Among the coloured prints most space has been allotted to Harunobu and Utamaru and the older less well-known masters are also well represented. But Hokusai and Hiroshige have only been admitted with a few sheets; evidently the Committee shares the view of many Japanese connoisseurs that they are of inferior merit.

L. ASCH.

GOVT. AND FAMINE RELIEF.

The following resolution of Government in the Revenue Department was issued last night:—

The Governor in Council has had under consideration the best way of co-ordinating the administration of Charitable Famine Relief Fund in co-operation with Government measures. The principles underlying this question have already been settled but for want of complete organization, the principles are not always fully observed with the result that, as in the past year, some overlapping and consequent waste is liable to occur.

For all India there is a permanently constituted Committee; for each Province there should be a Provincial Committee; for each district a District Committee; and under each District Committee so many taluka or other Local Committees as are necessary in the circumstances of each district. On each Committee Government is represented, whereby co-operation between the non-official public and the officers of Government is secured; and each lower Committee works under the Committee next above it, by which overlapping and waste are avoided.

The duty of forming the District and Local Committees is placed on the Collector by the Famine Relief Code. There is no necessity for these District and Local Committees to be permanent; they can and should be formed, as directed by the Famine Relief Code, as soon as the district is threatened with famine. But it is highly desirable that the Provincial Committee should be permanent since there is no knowing in what year famine may appear, or in how many and which districts it may occur.

There is, however, no permanent Committee for the Bombay Presidency nor is there any machinery for constituting one or for enabling it to assume the guidance and direction of charitable famine relief. Nor is there any permanent Provincial Charitable Famine Relief Fund, and when famine comes, independent and unco-ordinated funds are started whose work overlaps. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to appoint a Committee, which should meet in the middle of November, to inquire into the following questions:— a) The desirability of creating a permanent Charitable Famine Relief Fund for the Presidency; and (b the desirability of creating a permanent Bombay Presidency Charitable Famine Relief Fund Committee. The Committee should be composed of:—(i) The Sheriff of Bombay, Chairman. (ii) The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. (iii) Mr. H. A. Wadia. (iv) Colonel A. R. Blowers (of the Salvation Army). (v) The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. (vi) The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. (vii) Mr. Purshotam Thakordas (late Secretary, Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund).

The Committee of Enquiry should be furnished with full information of the conclusions which were arrived at in 1896-97 and 1899-1900 as to the objects of charitable famine relief and of the methods of working through District and Local Committees. They should also be furnished with the report of the recent Fodder Committee at Ahmedabad and with the orders which will be passed on it.

THE POWERS AND THE BALKANS.

QUESTION OF "EVENTUAL" INTERVENTION.

What are the Intentions of Russia and Austria?

ANXIETY OF STATESMEN AND DIPLOMATS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Reuter learns that the Powers are energetically conducting *pourparlers* with a view to ascertaining the opinions of the different Governments with regard to eventual intervention in the Balkans.

It is emphasised that although the military operations have so greatly changed the aspect of affairs the policy of the Powers with regard to united action remains unaltered, and that they are working in complete harmony, but naturally a final decision as regards intervention is impossible until a decisive action has been fought.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

While the world is awaiting the casting of the die at Adrianople, statesmen and diplomatists are anxiously peering into the future. They ask:—

Will Austria resent the seizure of Novi Bazar and the creation of a great Serb Kingdom on her borders with the consequent extinction for ever of Austrian aspirations towards Salonika?

It is known that Austria has large forces on her southern frontier.

Will they move to eject the victorious Slav: will Russia, in that case, remain quiescent?

These questions are being gravely discussed in the press of Europe. Clearly everything hangs on the decision of Austria which carries the most momentous issues. Present indications tend to show that Austria is resolved on a peaceful policy of friendship with the new Balkan Confederation whose advent to power is as remarkable and sudden as that of Japan in Asia, her desire being the development of her economic interests and not territorial expansion.

Meanwhile, Russia will be well content with the immense increase of her influence and prestige by the growing up of the new Slav Power.

THE REPLY BY AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.

In the Reichsrath to-day, the Premier emphasised that Austria's policy was a peaceful one and that she was working in agreement with the Powers.

Austria would use her influence at the proper moment to assist in an early termination of the conflict. (Cheers).

The Premier referred to the widely-expressed wish for peace under any circumstances. He said that Austria's policy was not aggressive, but no European Power could adopt the policy of "peace at any price", however, peacefully intentioned it might be.

THE SWAYING OF THE CRITICS.

Has "a Pause Set in Bulgars' Triumphal Progress"?

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Once again the tendency of military expert criticism concerning Adrianople sways rather in favour of Turkey.

The complete silence in Sofia and the brief despatches from Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander, indicating the movement of Turks and furthermore, a successful movement, and knowledge that the field of the Bulgarian operations is saturated and even flooded by incessant rains and certain indications that the Bulgarian troops have experienced a set-back somewhere, create the impression that at least a pause has set in the Bulgarian triumphal progress at a time when every hour is valuable,

Nizam Pasha has about 220,000 men available, apart from the garrison of Adrianople, and it is argued that with such a force and knowing the issues involved, Nizam Pasha has a good chance of relieving Adrianople and repelling the advance of the Bulgarian eastern army. The only reports available seem to suggest that the area of operations is being transferred to the country about Tcherkesskui, Serai and Istranja.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Turks Claim to be Winning at Adrianople.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Bulgarians are silent with regard to the operations now in progress outside Adrianople, but Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander, telegraphed yesterday evening that an important battle, begun on Monday, still continues and that the Turks are gaining. Nazim Pasha declares that two Bulgarian battalions were cut off from the main body between Kirk Kilisseh and Viza and lost heavily.

BATTLE REPORTS.

Terrible Picture of the Fall of Kirk Kilisseh.

LATER.

Details of the fighting are now leaking out. They show that the battles were most fierce. For instance, that at Kochana lasted three days and two nights.

The Bulgarians at the outset, according to an official account published at Sofia, were much inferior to the Turks but held their ground for the day. They finally attacked, and by means of frequent bayonet charges cleared the Turks out of their positions.

A GERMAN EYE-WITNESS.

An account of the storming of Kirk Kilisseh is given by an eye-witness, a member of the German Red Cross Society. He says that the Bulgarian attacks were most desperate and that every inch of ground they gained was carried at the point of the bayonet with terrible loss.

The final night attack on the vineyards is described as fearful. The fighting was hand to hand, bayonets, clubbed rifles, sabres, yataghans, knives and even axes being used. The whole scene was lit up by the glare from the searchlights of the forts.

When they had cleared the vineyards the Bulgarians attacked the forts. They were repeatedly repulsed with heavy loss but were not driven off.

Their last effort began at eleven o'clock at night. The Bulgarian troops were forbidden to shoot but were ordered to use the bayonet only. They then advanced under heavy fire from the Turks. The resistance of the Turks collapsed with the news that their main army was retreating.

The Christians in the Turkish ranks surrendered in batches but the Moslems fought to the last.

SOME UNSPEAKABLE ATROCITIES.

The eye-witness quoted above, whose account is published in Germany, asserts that on the failure of the first attack by the Bulgarians, the Kurds and Bashi Bazouks massacred and mutilated the wounded, gouging out their eyes, cutting off their ears and noses, and ripping open their stomachs.

The rumours that Christians and Jews have been massacred in Salonica, are officially denied in Constantinople.

THE GREEK ARMY.

Reported by Turkish Telegram to be in Retreat.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

According to a Turkish official telegram, fighting continues at Kozani, to the north-west of Serfidje, and the Greeks are retreating.

ATHENS, Oct. 30.

The Greeks have occupied the town of Verria No resistance was offered to them. The railway traffic to Monastir is interrupted.

SERVIAN TRIUMPHS.

In Possession of Seven Towns in Macedonia.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Reports, three days old, which have only just been received in Constantinople, admit that the position of the Western or Vardar army is precarious, but they declare that a respectable force still holds Kiuprili, and is still disputing the advance of the Servians and Bulgarians.

The fall of Kiuprili is, however, already ancient history for the rest of Europe. The capture was effected by a daring raid on the part of cavalry commanded by the Servian King's brother, Prince Arseni, ex-colonel of Russian Cossacks.

The Turks were demoralised by the defeat at Kumanovo. They did not ascertain the numbers of their assailants, but fled headlong.

According to Servian accounts the Turks at Kumanovo numbered 80,000 and lost 6,000. The Servians were 60,000 strong and lost 400 killed and 2,000 wounded.

The extent of the Servian success is indicated by the list of towns they have captured, namely, Prijpolje, Novavarosh, Sienitzari, Novi Bazar, Mitrovitza, Vuchitrin, Prishtina, Preshovo, Gilan, Ferisovitch, Kumanovo, Egripalanka, Kratovo, Kochana, Uskub, Kiuprili and Istip, The Turkish troops in these towns numbered 160,000, of which the scattered remnants are retreating.

The Servian captures include two hundred guns and thousands of rifles.

The inhabitants of the captured towns even Moslems, are accepting Servian rule and business is being resumed in all towns, in direct communication with Belgrade. Similarly, the Bulgarians are establishing bank agencies in the captured towns.

SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Resignation of the Grand Vizier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.

The Grand Vizier has resigned. He is succeeded by Kiamil Pasha.

An Imperial Decree has been issued ordering the Grand Vizier to prosecute the struggle in the most vigorous manner to gain the victory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Dacca correspondent of the *Empire*, writing about local Mahomedan feeling regarding the Balkan War says that the Mahomedan community at Dacca seems to be much perturbed over the recent actions of the European Confederacy against Turkey. The continued misfortunes of the Sultan have roused considerable angry feelings amongst them and they are declaring not only against the Christian belligerents, but against all Christian Powers, especially the British, for not taking active steps for the protection of Turkey.

The censored cables of Reuter about Turkish reverses are held at a discount and are attributed to the machinations of the British Raj.

The majority of local Mahomedans have been exasperated by the action of their leader. They have been asked by their leader not to show any sympathy for Turkey. Prayers were to have been offered last Friday in the Mosques, but they were stopped.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Adam Bede Wins the Race.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire:—

Adam Bede.....Foy 1
La Boheme II.....Sharp 2
Drinmore.....W. Huxley 3

ALSO RAN.—Whisk Broom, (Maher), Eton Boy (Trigg), Maiden Erlegh (Wootton) Mustapha (Robbins), Manwolf (Wheatley), Lance Chest (Walter Griggs), Brancepeth (Clark), Grammont (Donoghue), Sobieski (Whalley), Wise Symon (Jelliss), Hamerton (Herbert), Mordred (Ringstead), Kinsella (Watson) Oliver Goldsmith (Smyth), Saucy Vixen (Buckley), Bryony (Cooper) Ourram (H. Marsh).

BETTING.—100 to 7 against Adam Bede; 100 to 1 La Boheme II; 25 to 1 Drinmore. Lance Chest was favourite at 100 to 15 against.

THE RACE:—Drinmore made the running from Adam Bede, Hamerton and Outram till the distance was reached, when Adam Bede challenged and won an exciting race by half a length, one length between second and third. Mustapha was close fourth.

E. I. R. ENGINEERS.

India Office will not Interfere in Salary Dispute.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Mr. Harold Baker, in reply to Mr. Macneill yesterday in the House of Commons, said that Lord Crewe does not intend to take steps to obtain satisfaction of the claims of the engineers of the East Indian Railway for higher pay, as the Railway Board is of opinion that no increase is called for.

HASTINGS HOUSE.

Lord Curzon Protests against Its Sale.

AN APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A recent letter from Lord Curzon to the *Times* protesting against the sale of Hastings House and appealing to the public conscience in India and England to prevent such a misfortune, has been followed by another from the Indian historian, Mr. George Forrest, who says that the removal as a necessity of state of the Guest House in Calcutta would hardly justify such vandalism.

"This and other such memorials of brave and wise men who bequeated England an Empire are sacred trusts and must be carefully preserved by the state."

CHINA AND TIBET.

Dalai Lama "Restored" to His Former Position.

PEKING, Oct. 29.

A manifesto has been issued which restores the Dalai Lama to his former rank and titles.

The Official Gazette states that the Mongolian and Tibetan bureau under the direction of the Cabinet requests the funds necessary to despatch agents to Tibet to enquire into the situation there and to endeavour to persuade the Tibetans to resume their allegiance to China.

It is proposed that these agents, who speak the Tibetan language, shall assume Tibetan garb and enter Tibet from three sides.

BURMANS IN LONDON.

Fortunes of the Students' Club House.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

At the annual meeting of the Burma Society, Sir Thirkell White presiding, it was reported that the daily attendance of members at the Club House was steadily rising and that there was great need for improved accommodation. The minimum expense for removing to and furnishing new premises was stated to be £500.

A committee was appointed to draw up an appeal for circulation in Burma.

Regret was expressed that some young Burmans remained aloof from the club. The report suggests that parents should send students' periodical remittances through the Society.

LORD ROBERTS'S SPEECH.

Sir E. Grey Replies to Question in the Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

At question time in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Whitehouse asked whether Germany had made any representations with regard to the recent speech of Earl Roberts in which he discussed the prospects of war with Germany, and urged in the most strenuous language the adoption of compulsory service.

Sir Edward Grey replied in the negative. He deprecated the suggestion that either Government would make representations about unwise and provocative speeches by persons not controlling the policy of the Governments. (Ministerial cheers).

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, Oct. 30

The House of Commons yesterday by 328 votes to 213 adopted Clause 7 of the Home Rule Bill providing that the Lord-Lieutenant shall exercise a veto on instructions from the Imperial Government.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The death is announced of Mr James Tremenheere, late of the Indian Civil Service.

THE MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

Representations Regarding Vaccination.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 30.

Three prominent members of the Assembly waited on the Dewan yesterday morning, at his official residence, and requested permission to interview the Government of India forest expert when he comes to Mysore to study the conditions of forest working.

The Dewan assured the deputation that he would leave an office note accordingly.

The Assembly continues its sitting. Ninety representations were made yesterday, regarding compulsory vaccination. The Dewan regretted that the Press Communique issued sometime ago was misinterpreted by mischievous persons, and warned that the prosecution of such mischief makers would be undertaken.

Messrs. Vasudevarao and Srinivasarao, coffee planters, gave instances of ineffective vaccination and wanted to know whether a statement of facts would amount to mischief-making.

The Dewan remarked that the opinions of the Sanitary Commissioners of Bengal and Madras have been invited about Mysore lymph. Persons having scruples will be exempted.

The railway policy was also discussed. The Madras and Southern Mahrata Railway authorities were criticised for the inadequate accommodation handed and not looking to the comforts of passengers, especially those of the third class.

THE LAW MEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 30.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Ali Imam returned from Mahableswar by motor yesterday and paid a visit in company with the Hon Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed to the Servants of India Society. Mr Ali Imam left for Bombay by the afternoon train.

RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

The New Route from Delhi to Karachi.

CONFERENCE AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 30.

Mr. Finney, Member of the Railway Board, speaking at the Railway Conference with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, said he had known Karachi for fourteen years and during that time it had made enormous strides, and he had no doubt that within the next ten years its progress would be on a much greater scale. With regard to the question of direct broad gauge railway communication between Karachi and Delhi, or rather between Hyderabad (Sind) and Delhi, he recognised that this was a very important matter, There were six possible routes, perhaps more than six, but certainly six. The objection which might conceivably be raised against them was that the country through which they would pass was not likely, from its nature, to give much additional traffic and therefore if that were so, the assumption would be that the new railway would have to calculate in getting hold of the through traffic carried by the existing lines.

One route, Khampur-Suratgarh Dewani, would give a distance of 740 miles as from Hyderabad to Delhi, but the expectation was that it would pick up *en route* new traffic from the canals now being conducted. When the question of the route had been settled there would still remain the difficulty of fixing on the agency by which the proposed new line should be constructed. Several conflicting interests would have to be taken into account and all would want to be heard.

So far as the North Western Railway was concerned he could imagine that the attitude would be that the railway was satisfied with its present volume of traffic and with the enormous increase of traffic which the TripleCanal project, when completed, would bring.

Then the Southern Punjab Railway would doubtless have a good deal to say on the subject. He did not, of course, speak on behalf of this railway in any way, but it was obvious to all that the railway would feel itself concerned.

Then there were the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railway and other interests. All these claims would have to be carefully considered before any decision could be arrived at. As to the final choice of the route the shortest was by Jesalmere and Bikaner, 610 miles, Delhi to Hyderabad but, he could pronounce no opinion there at present.

The Chairman remarked upon the traffic prospects of the proposed direct broad gauge railway from Hyderabad to Delhi and pointed out that there was no desire to take away the present traffic from the existing lines. The expectation was that a large amount of new traffic would be secured. It was plain that all over India there was going on a great increase of railway traffic requiring a corresponding increase in railway facilities. On the Karachi side the increase had been and was going to be very great indeed and to get all that large volume of traffic down to the sea there would be need of new resources in the way of railway transport.

LORD PENTLAND.

Arrival of New Governor of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

Lord and Lady Pentland, and party, landed at Madras at 8 o'clock this morning and motored to Government House. A salute of seventeen guns was fired. The public reception will be at 4-40 p.m.

There was a small gathering present on the landing stage to receive Lord Pentland. The gathering included the Hon. Francis Spring, the Hon. Mr. A. G. Cardew, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. P. L. Moore, President, Madras Corporation, Mr. F. Hannyngton, Collector, Madras, Mr. A. E. Lawson, Sheriff, Mr. P. Hannyngton, Commissioner of Police, Mr. C. B. Cotterell, Private Secretary to the Governor, Captain T. Roche, Brigade Major, Captain C. J. Allanson, Military Secretary to the Governor, Commander Huddleston, Commander W. Farewell, Captain T. G. J. Torrie, Captain Butchart and Captain Merric, A. D. C.'s.

The Hon. Mr. Cardew introduced those present to Their Excellencies.

At 4-15 p.m., His Excellency drove to the Council Chamber and took his seat as Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, after which His Excellency proceeded to the Banqueting Hall to meet the officers of the Government.

BRITISH COPYRIGHT ACT.

Brought into Force in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary has been issued this evening. It publishes the text of the Copyright Act of 1911 and notifying its enforcements in India from this date. The following is the text of the proclamation:—

"In pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Copyright Act 1911 (1 and 2 Geo, 5 Chap. 46) the Governor General is pleased to proclaim the said Act and to direct that it shall come into operation in British India from the date of this proclamation."

DROWNING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Oct. 30.

Mr. William Cash, Waterworks Engineer, was found drowned in one of the Bhelupur Waterworks tanks this morning. He had gone out for a stroll with his dog and the latter's barking attracted notice to the fact that he had slipped in, but life was extinct when he was taken out. He lives behind him a wife and young children.

SUR. GEN. SLOGETT'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Surgeon General A. T. Sloggett, Director' Medical Service in India, arrives on inspection duty at Jhansi on the 4th of November next, Muttra 5th, Meerut 8th, Ambala 10th, and returns to Simla on 12th November next.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

BANGALORE TRAGEDY.

European Chauffeur Dies while Driving his Car.

A PAINFUL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 30.

E. J. Lawrence, chauffeur employed at the motor house, died suddenly in the car conveying General Wapshare to camp to-day. The body was brought in to Bowring Hospital where the post mortem examination, held by Major Knix, revealed heart disease as the cause of death.

Very fortunately Lawrence had complained of faintness while driving seven miles beyond Bangalore and stopped the car till he felt restored with some brandy. On resuming the journey, and when about a mile further on, he exclaimed "For God's sake take the wheel" and fell forward dead.

He was an old soldier of the Essex Regiment and at the General's direction his remains were accorded a military funeral in the evening.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Heavy Air Blast Causes Loss of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct 30.

The *Kolar Gold Field News* reports that on Monday, about 11-30 a. m. a very heavy air blast occurred in a slope below the 19th level, south of Tenant's Shaft. The shock brought down large quantities of rock in the slope in which nine timber coolies and a mistry were working. These were blocked in by the falling ground. Rescue work, which was started at once, was of a very difficult and dangerous nature owing to the heavy rocks that had come down from the hanging wall and also because the level above the slope was blocked for about 300 feet. The mistry and five coolies were got out alive, two being seriously injured, while four were killed.

One cooly belonging to the gang, who had left the slope before the air blast took place, was subsequently found in the level where he had also been killed. The shock was one of the most severe that has occurred there.

A number of persons received injuries, amongst them being Mr. Beckwith, the Acting Inspector of Mines, who was down at the time. Altogether thirty-five were treated at the hospital.

A considerable damage was caused in the 18th and the 19th levels and in Tenant's Shaft.

IZAT BRIDGE (B. & N. W. RY.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

Sir James Meston will to-morrow open the Izat Bridge of the Bengal and North-Western Railway over the Ganges at Jhansi (Allahabad). It is the longest of the three bridges at Allahabad, being 6,380 feet long, while the East Indian Railway Bridge over the Jumna, and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Bridge over the Ganges are 3,150 feet and 3,250 feet respectively. The new bridge, which took only three years to complete and cost about forty lakhs, was built under the direction of Captain Gracey, R.E.

The bridge has no roadway on it. It was first proposed to combine a road and railway bridge, but the cost having been considered prohibitive the idea of a combined bridge, which would have obviated the one important break in the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi and Peshawar, was definitely abandoned. A memorial for a road and railway bridge signed by a large number of people was submitted to the Government, but the decision as to the form remained unaltered.

DARJEELING MAIL OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Arrangements have been made for a joint enquiry by the railway and police authorities into the attempt to wreck the Darjeeling mail near Sukna on Sunday. Preparations have also been made to guard the line on Saturday and Sunday when the Governor of Bengal will travel down by a special train.

"The circumstances surrounding the trolley-accident on the Darjeeling Railway on Sunday," says the special correspondent of the *Statesman* at Darjeeling, "leave it in doubt whether there was any stone on the line. The stone that has been produced is a small sandstone rock weighing about ten pounds, but the police have not so far had proper opportunity of examining Mr. Savi or other occupants of the trolley. If the stone had been placed on the line by ill intentioned persons, it is certain they would have placed it on the line either thirty yards higher up or a similar distance lower down. The accident happened at a point where there wss no danger of the trolley going over the khud. The spot where it occurred is a small plateau of level ground. Thirty yards either way higher or lower down would have meant certainly of fatal result as the khud is very sheer. The point where it happened is two and a half miles below Ringtong and three and a half miles above Sukma The trolley is estimated to have been travelling about ninetteen miles an hour. Mr. Savi is still suffering from the effects of the accident the rest are alright. The police enquiries are proceeding."

KARACHI TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 30.

Business continues to drag on quietly. The demand for produce from Europe is irregular and weak, partly owing to uncertainty and disturbed condition arising from the war and partly because of a slowly increasing monetary stringency.

The income of the Karachi Port Trust for the first six months of the current official year is over five lakhs in excess of the estimates exports and imports continue on a much larger scale than before and the whole year's business promises to turn out exceedingly well.

Freights homeward are very firm.

THE RISING AT PARLAKIMEDI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARLAKIMEDI, Oct. 30.

Twenty Paiks and six Hodadars have been expelled from Jirrangi in connection with the recent disturbances and they have all left with their families. New men have been appointed in their places. The minor Bisoji of Jirrangi has been sent here to be educated in the local college.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

The visit of Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State for India, has aroused some curiosity and speculation in Indian circles. No one attributes to it a hidden meaning, an ulterior purpose. It has been made perfectly clear that the visit is unofficial, and that he is free to move about, like any ordinary tourist, untrammelled by the association of authority. He is thus in a position, if he chooses, to see things in their real and every-day aspect, and not as if through coloured glasses. Some of my countrymen are nervous that he will place himself entirely in the hands of officials, and will, therefore, return home infected with the official view of things. They would be glad, if he were to respond to invitations from Indian public bodies to be instructed in popular opinion. Mr. Montagu, if he is wise, will not let himself he captured by any party, during his stay in India. Indeed, I should be much surprised, if he did. If there were any misgivings on the point, they have been set at rest by the speech which he delivered shortly before he left home. Mr. Montagu is a clever man and presumably ambitious; and if he is desirous of establishing a claim to statesmanship, he will not suffer himself to be a passive instrument to be moulded like clay in the hands of the potter. He is certainly not Mr. Keir Hardie. He may be relied upon to keep an open mind, and to form his own opinions based on correct knowledge and sound experience. We may credit him with the power of testing with approximate accuracy the value of the ideas and impressions he will receive during his tour and, given a strong understanding, he will be able to sift and sort for himself. He is not going to receive any addresses from public bodies in India, nor is he going to make any speeches. The wisdom of this resolution is so obvious as to need no argument in its favour. It need not, however, preclude him from having a few informal meetings with some of our best public men, or an interview with them individually. Lord Randolph Churchill, when he held the Indian portfolio, had come out to India, and had one such conference with a company of representative Indians in this city. Mr. Montagu cannot be too catholic in his desire to get an insight into the opinions and sentiments of various classes and communities. The knowledge thus derived by him will help him considerably in his comprehension of Indian problems It will expand his vision and illuminate his mind. He will return home with a vivid realization of the conditions and the actual working of the huge administrative machinery charged with the destiny of this land. Indian questions will not, thereafter, be to him so many abstract propositions merely, but will be coloured and symbolized by what he will have seen or heard while in India.

A VETERAN REFORMER.

Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker of Ahmedabad was an earnest and true-hearted social reformer, and therefore consistent, all through life, in his actions. He was a warm supporter of widow remarriage and was keenly sensible of the fact that the final determining factor in the rise of a people was the education and enlightenment of their womankind. He was instrumental in founding the Orphanage and Foundling Home at Pandharpore. The simple folk, who once condemned such institutions as an encouragement to vice, have veered round to the belief that they are performing a noble work of charity. Mr. Lalshanker was a devout Hindu in the best sense of the term. He was free from the superstitions, and harmful customs and degrading practices which have defiled the purity of Hinduism. Mr. Lalshanker was the prototype of another sturdy reformer of the preceding generation, Mahipatram Rupram. He had to encounter sore troubles, because he had been to Europe, and crossing the waters was a deed of far greater daring thirty or forty years ago than it is now. Indeed, the pioneers of social reform in the early days had to suffer more terribly from the persecution of their fellows, because caste then wielded more absolute sway over its members, and its authority in matters of reform was hardly tempered by reason or tolerance. So Karsondas Mulji, Madhowdas Rugnathdas and a few other associates of equally sterling metal had to undergo fiercer and more unrelenting opposition, and to undergo heavier trials than their successors of the present day. The scheme of an Aryan brotherhood to be promoted at a public conference, having for its cardinal principle the obliteration of caste distinctions, would have been inconceivable in the days of our fathers. It is a very bold enterprise, and there is much speculation as to its prospects. It is like an attempt to beard the lion in his own den; to storm a citadel which, to all appearance, is impregnable. It is commonly believed that the contemplated assault upon it by a small band of light skirmishers will make no impression upon it. But as no good deed, in its ulterior consequences, falls upon absolutely barren soil, the moral effect of the conference will tell even eventually upon caste, The absolutely watertight compartments will be less rigid, and a commencement will be made with the gradual fusion of sub-castes. In such movements progressives, like the late Mr. Lalshankar, may be regarded as pioneers, who have to do much spade work, hewing down the obstacles which lie in their path.

QUALIFIED LIBRARIANS.

There are three or four large libraries in Bombay, and a goodly number of very small ones scattered over the city. I do not think there is a single library, big or small, which can boast of a thoroughly trained and competent librarian according to the modern standard of requirements. We do not seem here to have yet got over the idea that almost any one can be a librarian. His function is supposed to be the issuing of books and papers, and to see that they are duly returned. The average librarian has little information, however, general and superficial, about the volumes forming the collection and is absolutely unable to guide the student in his inquiries relating to books on the particular subject in which he is interested. The cataloguing is often unscientific and more or less perfunctory, so that the reader must pick his way laboriously through a labyrinth of names and titles before he may light upon the volume he was in search of. The difficulty is enhanced in proportion to the size of the library, and the vast array of books filling shelves up to the ceiling is appalling and saddening, in the absence of an easy clue to get at the right volume that is wanted. The official in charge of a big library must himself be somewhat of a scholar, with a living and intelligent interest in the treasures and trash by which he is surrounded. He may serve as the helper and adviser of the student, as well as of the casual reader. He can be far more useful in this respect than the man who undertakes the task of recommending the best hundred books. His service would be of great value in promoting the object of the institution confided to his care, which is to spread knowledge and form character. He must be specially trained in Europe for his profession, and his salary should be commensurate with his qualifications. Under the guidance and inspiration of such a man, the library may serve, in some measure, as a research institute. I am glad that a proposal has been made for having a competent librarian, trained in modern methods, for the University Library. It has, I understand, a splendid collection especially historical books. But the treasure has long been zealously guarded, so far as the general public is concerned. I am sure that a portion of the grant made by Government to the Bombay University will be devoted to the improvement of its library.

SOME CORRESPONDENTS.

I find that I, too, have some admirers, I blush to make the announcement,—and as is the wont of these amiable beings, they give me credit for more than I deserve. One of them lately wrote to me asking my advice as to the prospects of a certain industry started on the principle of a joint stock company. He was pleased to say that the contributions were "thoughtful," and concluded therefrom that I was competent to give him sound and reliable advice upon anything that might interest him. If there is any subject on which I am least qualified to give opinion or advice, it is that relating to any trade or business. I am not made by nature for business. It does not interest me. I can scarcely bring myself to understand it or adapt myself to it. I embarked upon one or two small ventures in my youth and burnt my fingures sadly. I am a bad hand at making a bargain. I have never taken kindly to cold calculations to profit and loss, trade and barter, on the rise and fall of markets. I have never yet been able to follow the jargon relating to the fluctuations of stocks and shares. Wherefore the best thing I can do in the interest of my kind correspondent is to give no advice at all. Another correspondent is good enough to inform me that he was much pleased with the article on the Indian Nautch. He says he is extremely fond of Indian music and that he would be much obliged to be informed in confidence, of the name and address of the fair minstrel referred to in the contribution. He emphasizes his appeal by the pathetic announcement that he is a cripple, and that music is his supreme delight. He furnishes me with his name and address. I am sorry I cannot undertake to reply to such communications.

DION.

BARODA COUNCIL MEETING.

Speech by the Maharaja Gaekwad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 30.

At a recent meeting of Baroda Legislative Council H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad made the following speech:—

"I have not come with any idea of making a speech and am speaking on the spur of the moment. Institutions like these are not new things of to-day, but they flourished even in ancient times in India. They denoted the confidence reposed by the Kings in their subjects and to my mind their effect was certain. The present form of our institutions is adopted from a European standard, but I would not digress on that point or speak at length on the character and growth of representative assemblies. My advice to you is that you should not consider yourselves as representing any separate or conflicting interest or a separate party, but represent only truth as embracing every party and look upon yourselves as brothers and representtaives of one and the same community. No party spirit should be allowed to prevail in the consideration of questions of public interest. There are occasions of temptations to stand up for or oppose public questions from a sectarian or communal point of view, In such cases you should be guided by moderation, love of truth, and fellow feeling. To give more or less rights depends on various questions, social, intellectual, and political, when rights are conferred on a people and they do not understand their responsibility, the result is simply; ruinous but if they recognise their responsibilities and faithfully discharge them much social good is brought about in consequence. I have started these institutions and I wish that they should progress. They are not only for your own welfare, but they are also a source of strength to the State. As long as you intelligently carry out their object success is bound to attend your labour. As to rights if you show yourselves more worthy time will come to give you more, but if you do not show yourselves worthy yeu will lose end the responsibility must then lie on you. But I hope such a contingency will never occur. Efficiency of administration does not depend solely on legislative measures but on many other causes. To achieve that recognize your duties as citizens and as human beings. The conditions of our states are peculiar and you are intelligent enough to understand them, I would not say more about it since time does not permit me to do so. But let me say that you would render great service if you will help the social, moral, and educational progress of your fellow brethern. If you do it with moderation, love of truth and perseverance great benefit will be reaped not only by the present generation but also by posterity. Also devote your energies to elevate the position of those of your fellow brethern who are lagging behind and whom you call degraded. Have courage, true courage, for their educational and other reform. By trying to remove moral evils existing in our society you will please not only yourselves but would confer a great boon on society.

It is a pleasure to me to hear the speeches delivered to-day. My Minister will, I am sure, guide you with sympathy, repose, confidence in you and will receive greater help from you. My advice to all of you is that you should try to promote the interest of society and must not be too anxious for power, Power is good if it is well used, but at the same time it is dangerous if abused. It is good only if it is used in a guarded way and sympathetic spirit. Power carries a load of responsibilities in its train. Try to promote the moral and material welfare of all your fellow-subjects. Get rid of social and moral evils which hinder your progress. As soon as you do that you will surely rise."

BOMBAY RACES.

Programme for 1913 Issued by the Club.

The Western India Turf Club has issued its programme of the Bombay Races in 1913. Five days have been arranged beginning on Wednesday the 12th of February and ending on the 26th. First entries close on the 7th of January, second entries on the 21st and third and final entries on the 28th idem.

The Anjuman-i-Tihad Tarsqi, an important local Mahomedan Association of Lahore has passed a resolution praying the Government to issue standing orders granting all Moslem Government servants a leave for two hours every Friday afternoon as Islam commands its followers to abstain from all occupation at the time of Juma prayers.

TROOPING SEASON.

Arrival of the Transport "Plassey."

1,200 OF ALL RANKS ON BOARD

The hired transport "Plassey," Captain F. E. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton which port she left on the 9th instant. She brought drafts for different regiments, consisting of 64 officers, 21 ladies, 10 children, 12 warrant officers, 12 women, and 25 children, 1,074 non-commissioned officers and men, 46 women, and 57 children.

The following are the names of the officers :—Major Farmer, Captains Alexander and Calbeck and family of Major Hope R. G. A., Captain Wall and Lieut Digby, R. F. A. Major Fitz Maurice R. H. A. Lieut-Cols, Windle, Ritchie, and Adams, Major Hall, Lieut Cane and wife of Surgeon General Corker, R. A. M. C., Lieuts Powel and Macqueen 2nd Dorset Regt; Major Majendie and Captain Oxley 4th R. R. R. Corps, 2nd Lieuts Napier and Mussig-Macpherson, 2nd Cameron Highs, 2nd Lieut Dickson 2nd L. N. Lancers; Lieut Browne, and family of Captain Cinnamond 1st R. I. Rifles; Lieut. Parker, and Gordon 4th Worc. Regt; 2nd Lieut. Revell and wife of Captain Churchill 1st Essex Regt; 2nd. Lieut Hodges, 2nd R. I. Fusiliers, Lieut. Welman, 3rd Middlesex Regt; Captain Thomson 1st Seaforth Highs; Captain East, 1st Yorks and Lanc. Lieut Worthington-Wilmer, and wife of Captain Budge, 1st R. Scots, Lieut Owen, 1st W. Riding Regiment, 2nd Lieut. Perry, 1st Border Regt; Majors Robertson and Griffiths, Captains Walker and Holme, and Lieut R. E. family of Captain Freeth I. O. D; family of Captain Reeves, family of Captain Leaning A. V. C., wives of Major Warre, and Lieut. Paris, 3rd K. R. R. Corps, daughter and Brigh. Genl. Show Staff; Captain Lafond I. S. M. D. Rev. Markby and Ward, Chaplains, Misses Neville, Potter, Stewart and Needham. Q. A. M. N. G. I; 42nd Lieuts Morton Boggs, Fowle, Meade, Lyal, Williamson, Crocheane, Burgoyne Wallace, Mars Weld, Blomfield, Southern Taylor Kemp, Magway, Jones, Smyth, De. St. Croix, Routs, and Hinds Unattached List, Lieuts Candy, Veale, Hingston, Curtetjee, Gow, Dey; Jones, and Bishop I. M. S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Lieut.-Colonel H. Rouse, D.S.O. from the 41st Brigade Royal Field Artillery, Preston, has been selected for the command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Ambala from 4th January next.

Lieut. C. G. Lloyd, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Quetta Division.

Captain Philips, 28th Punjabis, is appointed Adjutant, 1st Battalion, North Western Railway Volunteers.

Approval has been given to the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army.—Lieut. General Sir A. R. Martin from 21st September 1912; Colonel W. O. M. Moss from 23rd October, 1912; Lieut. Colonel Woodcock, 35th Sikhs from 12th November, 1912; and Major F. H. N. Norie, temporary half pay list.

The following officers have been pemitted to resign their commissions :—Captain W. R. B. Stacey, 92nd Punjabis, from the 16th of September 1912, Captain D. R. Blair, 7th Lancers from the 1st of November 1912; Lieutenant Brooke-Hunt, 11th Lancers, from the 1st of October, 1912.

Captain R. D. Macgregor, I.M.S., retires on permanent half-pay from the 28th of October, 1912.

Lieutenant Purcell R. E. has been permitted to revert to the Home establishment from the 9th of November, 1912.

By exchange has been approved between Lieutenant N. R. Whitaker, 128th Pioneers and Lieut. W. H. S. Schofield, Royal Fusiliers.

MAIDANIA.

The Wonders of this Year's People's Fair.

On Saturday next "Maidania" will throw open its gates to the public. For the past few weeks people passing the Maidan have been watching with interest the progress made in the work on the Alpine Railway, the "Jaldi Jaldi" and its more particular features, and many conjectures have been made as to impossibility of getting everything ready for the opening night; but wonders have been effected during the last few days and the public can now be assured that on Saturday they will see the grounds and various side-shows in their completeness.

The work of the electric installation has been entrusted to Messrs. F. and C. Osler, Ld. who were responsible for the illumination of the old Exhibition and they promise that although their scheme of lighting must necessarily be on a reduced scale owing to the confined space, the general effect of the illumination will be even finer than before. The skating floor which has been transferred from the Elysium Skating Rink under arrangement with Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., has received the addition of 700 ft. of skating track which encircles the Garden Restaurant, the whole providing the largest skating space ever seen in the East. Here there will be frequent carnivals, dances etc. besides the daily skating sessions before and after dinner, as on Tuesday next there will be a carnival dance. That being Guy Fawkes Day, hands ome prizes will be given to those gentlemen wearing the most grotesque costume, and for the ladies' prizes for the prettiest effects in black and white costumes. Cotton is all that need be worn although many of the ladies will probably prefer silk and more expressive material.

The gaunt sides of the railway have now assumed a gaily painted covering of canvas, while a waterfall has been constructed to add to the scenic effect and thus Maidania's principal attraction should be well patronized.

An "Aeroplane Ride" will be installed in a few days. This is the latest novelty from Europe where it has been patronized by thousands anxious to enjoy the pleasure of flying without its risk. Pending its construction the space allotted to it will be allotted to that old favourite the "Witching Waves."

The "Jaldi-Jaldi," swings and many minor shows go to make up the side shows which the public will have the chance of enjoying for the next few months.

The gates will open daily at 6 p. m. admission as 4, but those who are likely to be regular frequenters would do well to purchase season tickets which can be obtained on application or purchased at the gates, prices Rs. 7-8 for gentlemen and Rs. 5 for ladies.

A MANGROL correspondent wired yesterday:—It was a gala day for Mangrol yesterday when the Shaikh's 53rd birthday was celebrated with the usual ceremonies of state. A darbar was held in the old palace. On behalf of the officers, Amirs and citizens assembled, the Diwan congratulated the Shaikh and spoke of his successful administration of the State. The four years of his rule showed advance in every direction. After the Darbar the Shaikh declared open the Coronation high school building just completed. The establishment of the high school commemorates his Imperial Majesty's Coronation Darbar at Delhi.

The following areas in the Punjab are declared to be plague infected: the tahsils of Sonepat, Palwal, Nuh, Karnal, Kharar, Ropar, Jagraon, Hafizabad, Phalia, Sarghoda and Pindigheb; the towns of Dharamkot, Pathankot, Dinanagar and Sialkot, and the thehsil and city of Rawalpindi, Patiala State is also included in the same notification.

Says a contemporary :—The Tamil boy calculator the other day caused the officers of the Ceylon Educational Department to look rather small. They prepared some elaborate arithmetical questions, one being a particularly stiff one. The boy gave the answer in three seconds. The officers pointed out his mistake, as they thought, but he stook his head, implying he was right. Next day the officers had to admit that the answer had been wrongly copied, and that the Tamil boy was right!

CEYLON ESTATE LABOUR.

Remarkable Instances of Brutality.

INHUMAN NATIVES.

We do not look usually for atrocities in India on indeed, in British Colonies, but two cases which were reported in a recent issue of the "Times of Ceylon" disclose facts which would be difficult to equal anywhere. In neither case, it is only just to state, does it appear that Europeans were concerned in the atrocities. All the accused were natives as were their victims.

In the first case under notice, three coolies of the Oliphant estate (Ceylon) were charged before Mr. G. F. Roberts, Police Magistrate of Nuwara Eliya, with having caused hurt to a boy of ten years of age, burning him in the face.

The evidence disclosed that about a month ago the first accused, Marrie, came across the boy who had previously bolted from the estate and took him back to the lines and punished him. The third accused, named Kandai, suggested that some chillies should be burnt and the boy made to inhale the smoke, the idea being to deter him from bolting in future. She called in the second accused, Koneyah, to join in the punishment.

They filled a tin with live coals and putting some dry chillies into it held it to the boy's face which was severely burnt. Police Inspector Burah came to hear of this and removed the boy to the hospital, where he remained for nearly a month. All the accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that the boy fell into the fire.

Mr. Carl Modder appeared for the accused. He said the accused only wanted to punish the boy, and did not expect he would be burnt so severely. They were sorry for what they had done, and were willing to compensate the boy.

The Magistrate said that the accused did not deserve any mercy, as, in addition to their crime, committed perjury by stating that the boy fell into the fire. He found the accused guilty, and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The second case was tried at the Colombo Assize Court before Mr. Justice Ennis, and an English-speaking jury, Abdul Carim, Cuti Muni, Mohideen, Weeraan, and Shaik Cassim, kangany, were charged under different counts as a result of their alleged gross ill-treatment of a cooly woman named Superka and her son Sengoden.

The case for the prosecution was that the men were all employed on Silva land estate. The husband of Superka left the estate owing to the ill-treatment he had received at the hands of the kangany. Superka and her son also left the estate a few days later, but the accused fetched them back and took them before the Assistant Superintendent. The latter told them to take the bolters before the P. D., but instead of doing so the accused took the mother and son to the lines and tied them to posts. The accused then chewed betel and spat upon them.

The first four accused then, at the request of the kangany, outraged the woman's modesty and it was not till the day following that the mother and her son were released from the hands of the accused.

Mr. Barber, Crown Counsel, characterised the conduct of the accused as most "brutal outrages" and "acts of severe cruelty on human beings." He added that the accused, though in the midst of civilisation, apparently had not risen from their brutal state.

The jury found the accused guilty on all the counts, but submitted that they were of opinion the the first, second, third and fourth accused committed the offences at the instigation of the fifth accused.

The first four accused were sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment on the charge of rape and the fifth accused to fifeen years for abetting the offence. On the other counts the fifth accused was sentenced to lesser terms of imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

Brigadier-General Lean C. B., Inspector of Volunteers in India, continued his inspection work in Bombay yesterday. In the morning he inspected the Cadet Corps, and at night the B. V. R. were put through extended exercises, the idea being that the local Government fearing that the present disturbances in the north of the city likely to lead to serious riots have asked the General Officer Commanding Bombay for troops in aid of the Civil Power. Among the troops detailed are 200 to be found by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The adult companies paraded in fair strength at Jacob's Circle at 9-15 p.m. and took up 10 posts which had previously been detailed.

The operations concluded soon after 10 o'clock the General expressing himself as satisfied with the whole turn-out.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st Oct., 1912.

265. Parades—Parades for the week ending 2nd November, 1912 :—

Thursday 31st October at 7 p.m E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday 2nd November 1912 :—

Commandants Parade Fall in by Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m.

Dress :—Review Order—White. (Z Rifles with sling, Side Arms, White Helmets.

267. Musectry.—Sunday 3rd November 1912 —

The Colaba Range will be reserved for Class Firing, for members of No. 1 Company detailed to attend commencing at 7 a.m.

The G. I. P. Railway Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice for members of Nos. 2 and B. E. Companies.

Distances 800, 900 and 1000 Yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a. m.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 31st Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a. m.

2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday morning next the 5th proximo.

Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School, at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Cartines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. It is notified for information that the Corps standing Camp opens on Saturday next the 2nd proximo.

Members wishing to reside there or spend week-ends, are kindly requested to notify the Sergt-Major, Headquarters, Council Road, or the Camp Butler, Santa Cruz.

4. Mr Finlay Graeme Steuart having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col., B. V. R. for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

Behar is still anxiously looking for rain. As our correspondent reported a few weeks ago, no rain has fallen since the middle of September, and a large part of the crops has been damaged beyond redemption. A cyclone, if it comes soon, will save part of the crops, but there is little doubt now that there will be a serious scarcity in any case. The rice crop has been very badly affected. It would be very unfortunate if the new province had to deal with anything approaching famine conditions so early in its career.

There seems to be a recrudescence of seditious activity in Poona, if we are to judge from the notifications in the "Central Provinces Gazette" stating that certain pamphlets, published at various presses at Poona, are calculated to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government, and are therefore declared forfeited, wherever found in the Central Provinces and Berar. One pamphlet is composed of songs about Bal Gangadhar Tilak; another is the sedition trial of the Kal in 1908; a third is made up of songs of the Sanmitra Samaj; a four h is a collection of songs for the birthday of the festival of Shri Chhatrapati; the fifth is entitled "A Garland of National Songs," and the sixth is a ballad on Murar Baji. The seventh claims to be a "full and authentic report of the Tilk trial."

THE WEATHER.

Cyclonic Storm in the Bay of Bengal.

MEAGRE RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

The cyclonic storm in the Bay is now of the Coast near Cocanada and is likely to move in a somewhat northerly direction.

Rain appeared on the North Madras and Orissa Coasts but has entirely ceased in the rest of the Peninsula.

Chief falls :—Half an inch at Balasore and False Point and one inch at Akyab.

Forecast :—Rainfall is probable in North Madras, Lower Bengal and Orissa.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 30th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in west Central India and in south Gujarat; night temperature is in excess at Dwarka and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Berar. Maximum temperature is in excess and the minimum is in defect in the extreme western districts; the minimum is below normal also at Hoshangabad and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Minimum temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported to-day. The storm in the Bay of Bengal, which appears to be of considerable intensity, has moved in a nearly north-westerly direction and is shown off Masulipatam to-day.

Fairly general rain is likely on the north Madras Coast, and local rain in the adjacent parts of the Madras Deccan, in south Hyderabad, and some showers in south-east Madras and Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 30th October, was 29·886 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg., F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Taj Mahal Hotel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the letters and paragraphs, more or less inaccurate, which have recently appeared in the public Press referring to cases of cholera at the Taj Mahal Hotel, the publication of which has caused a scare and has naturally affected very considerably the business of the hotel by deterring many visitors from coming to it and driving away residents therefrom, we think that with a view to reassuring the clientele of the hotel and the public generally the following facts should be made known out of fairness to the hotel and its management :—

(a) With two exceptions, all cases whether of cholera or illness of a less serious form, which were reported, or are believed to have occurred in the hotel or at Green's Restaurant since the appearance of the first case, occurred so long ago as the 14th instant.

(b) One case came to notice on the morning of the 15th instant, but at so early an hour as to leave little room for doubt that it also was contracted on the 14th instant.

(c) One other case is said to have occurred on the 19th instant, but the circumstances surrounding it leave room for the opinion that the disease, if it really was a true case of cholera, (and in regard to this we understand that no bacteriological examination has been held), was contracted several days previously, and this case has not resulted fatally.

However even assuming the last-mentioned case to have been one of cholera the fact remains that since the 19th instant no case of cholera, choleraic diarrhœa or other affection of a like nature nor any suspicion of such a case has appeared amongst the visitors or servants in the hotel or the restaurant; and it is only reasonable to infer from these facts that both places are quite free from infection and that the cause, whatever it may have been, which brought about the cases of illness referred to has completely disappeared for many days past. It may be added that the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and his assistants inspected the hotel kitchens &c., shortly after the outbreak on the 14th instant, and did not point out any defects in the arrangements which might have possibly been responsible for causing or spreading illness. Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, at the express request of the Board, again thoroughly examined the hotel and the restaurant yesterday afternoon and expressed himself satisfied with the kitchens and general sanitary arrangements and stated that in his opinion the hotel is not infected.—Yours, &c.,

RATAN TATA.
ROBT. BARLOW,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
W. U. SYMES,
Directors.
TATA SONS AND CO.
Secretaries.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

Roman Catholic Educational Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that it is intended that, on his arrival from Europe, a deputation of certain East Indian Catholics should call upon His Grace the Most Revd. H. Jurgens S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, and request him kindly to add higher classes to the St. Stanislaus Institute at Bandra, which has at present only five classes. The Bombay East Indian Association is going to prepare and submit a memorial to His Grace on the subject. In this connection it would not be out of place to remind all concerned that by Article VI of the Concordat, entered into between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government, the latter in consideration of the great ecclesiastical privilege conferred on the Portuguese nation, are to provide Colleges, Schools etc., for the benefit of the faithful who own jurisdiction to the Lord Bishop of Damaun.

The Archbishop of Bombay has no jurisdiction in Salsette and Bassein as every one knows, and he has amply provided for the needs of his jurisdictionists. It is therefore in the fitness of things that the petition should first be addressed to His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun and he be requested to approach his Government on the subject. Should the petition to the Bishop of Damaun fail, and the Portuguese Government fail, in that case an "ad misericordiam" appeal might be made to His Grace of Bombay, but I think if the leaders of the Catholic community meet together and collect subscriptions, a High School in the centre of Salsette, say, at Andheri can be easily secured.

PROGRESS.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Scathing Indictment by an Indian Paper.

HOST OF GREEDY UNDERLINGS

THE Lahore "Tribune" is publishing a series of leading articles on "Official Corruption." The fourth article is headed "Ministerial Establishments," and from it we quote the following:—

Much might be said of the venality of presiding officers and the bartering of justice in our courts, but with such matters we are at present not concerned. We may rest assured that our higher courts are free from blemish in this respect and that the stains, which disfigure the fair face of justice in the courts of some of our subordinate stipendiary and honorary magistrates and judges, are attributable to a faulty method of selection which too often results in the investment of unworthy persons with the authority and the exclusion of others who are in every way qualified to interpret and administer the law of the land. Those who, endowed with such authority, betray their trust, are vicious for vice's sake and for their case there is no remedy. We are here more immediately concerned with the host of greedy underlings, who constitute the ministerial establishments attached to our courts of justice and fatten on the litigation which they foster and in a thousand ways obstruct the path of equity. With shame be it admitted that these are the offspring of that system of education which, with a characteristic disregard for Indian traditions and Indian needs, Macaulay forced upon the country and his successors have nursed and nourished. Well may we curse the utilitarian spirit which, unknown till then in India, has flourished since like a green bay tree and has effectually discredited the pursuit of learning for its own sake, breeding a class which looks upon an educational diploma as a passport entitling the holder to employment in Government service rather than as the outward and visible sign of an educated man; for Government service, honourable as it may be to those who enter it in the right spirit with a patriotic desire to serve their country, is a veritable "slough of despond," a quagmire of vice and iniquity for those whose ideals are other than honourable and straightforward. Unfortunately too many of those who seek this outlet for their abilities are of the latter class. With them we propose to deal now.

THE CAUSE.

We have attributed the corruption which obtains among certain classes of officials—to wit the policeman and the patwari—to the absence of educational facilities. We cannot go to the same source for an explanation of the vices of our ministerial establishments, the "personnel" of which is almost entirely from the classes who enjoy the benefits of education and include persons who hold certificates of considerable proficiency. To what then are we to attribute the regrettable fact that even educated persons in the service of Government are not free of the taint of corruption which attaches to their uneducated confreres in other departments? Is it not in the uneven distribution and the present unsatisfactory system of education, in the absence of moral instruction and public opinion that we should seek the root of the poisonous weed whose tendrils entwine themselves among the branches of the tree and sap its vitality? In the one case we find the ignorant official preying on the ignorant multitude, in the other, we see the educated and semi-educated servant of the Crown turning to his own advantage at the expense of the unlettered proletariat the very benefits which a benevolent Government has provided for him and cannot find the means of providing for all. In every case it is the same story—the ignorant pillaged and plundered by all who, whether ignorant or intelligent wear the badge of official authority.

The peasant having arranged matters with his village officials proceeds to court. Here his time may be wasted unless he takes steps to secure a prompt hearing for his petition. A douceur to the court orderly or some other of the ministerial servants of the court secures him this amount of consideration. At best he is granted a date for the formal hearing of his suit or is told to present himself at the tahsil and he may be informed that he will be expected to produce such and such documents, documents as to the nature of which he is supremely ignorant. A further douceur secures the necessary information in writing. Successful so far he procures the needful papers (after paying the needful douceurs, of course, to each person connected with the production thereof) and awaits the appointed day. Here again, his place on the cause list is determined by the liberality of his gifts. From beginning to end he must pay for the privilege of being litigious and ignorant. Each person in charge of any branch of the public service, with which he may have dealings, expects to be paid for doing his duty and the litigant knows that it is the best policy to pay quickly if he wishes to attain his object without delay. The honest man may kick his heels against the court steps and waste to the time of his dozen witnesses day after day. It is of no use to be bold and complain to the presiding officer of the court, because no such officer can listen to such a complaint unsupported by evidence, no such officer can listen to summary evidence when he knows that it is that of biased persons and, as is so often the case, exaggerated beyond all recognition. Therefore it is best to pay, and all pay.

It is this helplessness of a presiding officer in the midst of false evidence, it is the want of a public opinion hostile to falsehood, it is ignorance of the masses which blinds them to the fact that truth in the long run is more profitable than falsehood, it is the astuteness of the educated members of an ignorant community who realise the superiority of reasonable lies over obvious untruths—it is all these circumstances which combine to make the peasant the prey of the townsman, the prey of the educated armed with authority. We hear rumours of an enquiry about to be undertaken in the Punjab into the administration and conduct of district offices in the near future. Let us hope that some attempt will be made to probe the evil to which we have drawn attention—an evil so fortified by the sanction and support of custom and antiquity that any attempt to assail it, even in its weaker points, will require no mean measure of strategy and courage. We fear, however, that little progress will be made in the effort to eradicate this defect of our ministerial offices until the country as a whole has been educated up to a strong public opinion which will not only disapprove, but help to render difficult, if not impossible, the practice of corruption. The idea that a Government official is entitled to extra remuneration for doing work for the performance of which he is already being paid, ridiculous as it may at first sight appear, is so prevalent, that few would be surprised to hear such an axiom enunciated, few officials in charge of offices are ignorant that such a principle obtains under their very eyes and few are bold enough to face the storm of opposition and unpopularity, which would break upon the head of the zealous reformer, were he to stretch forth his hand against the almost masonic system which obtains among ministerial establishments and protects their members from the consequences of corrupt practices.

The solidarity of the brotherhood of petty clerks calls for passing remarks if only because it illustrates how impossible it is for the reformer to make any headway, when his reforms involve an attack on the interests of a whole class. It is this very cohesion that obtains among and is so conspicuous a feature of the ministerial classes which gives rise to much of the dissatisfaction of the general public with the complicated system of administration by which it is sought to secure their welfare and not so much the fact that time-honoured custom requires the petitioner to open his purse. It is to the red tape of office routine that we all with much justice object, the red tape of a system which allows a petty clerk to annoy the public in a thousand little ways and at the same time to gratify a friend or favour an individual without in any way overstepping the bounds of the authority with which he is vested. He who would complain finds himself opposed by the combined fraternity anxiously concerned to defend the sacrosanct emblem of officialdom and must needs be worsted in the encounter, unless he has friends in the opposite camp, who are ready to betray the secrets of their profession. Such traitors, needless to say, are seldom met with, for the recruitment of office establishments is largely controlled in actual fact by the existing "personnel," who take good care to exclude all such as are likely to create a flutter in their dovecot by befriending the Government and the public. In such circumstances we must defer our hopes of an improvement in the morale of public offices until such time as we have created a public opinion which will refuse to put up with the abuses which we have shown to exist. Let the country help itself when Government is powerless to help.

LE TATILLON.

EN PASSANT.

Records of the many camps of miners, established through successive eras in primitive places of the New Worlds, have invariably included more or less prominent mention of the "store" with its necessary adjunct the drinking saloon, where the dissolute spirit had considerable scope; though rough justice supervened at seasons to establish some law and order. Probably a few instances obtain where men chance to touch the pitch without defilement, but in a general way one would not have chosen the typical Miners' habitation of the near past as a training ground for the steadier issues of life. But conditions have changed even with regard to mining and (from a Correspondent to a recent issue of the "Daily Telegraph") we learn that a large and prosperous mining Camp exists, where no alcoholic liquors can be obtained within a radius of 200 miles. The Helen mine in the Algoma country (Canada), is the industry more particularly referred to. In 12 months a wilderness has been converted to a permanent type of civilisation. The industry "which briefly, has an estimated nucleus of 50,000,000 tons of iron ore) has not been left to chance development, but is in the hands of a Company as keenly alive to the necessity of securing a contented form of labour as of utilising such labour for profitable issue. So that we learn a portion of Capital has been devoted to the domestic comfort of workers (composed in a large proportion of Italians, who, as the story goes, one that is not uncommon, for tenacity and thrift compare most favourably with their British colleagues,) in one form by comfortable quarters at a rental of a small percentage of wages, in another by the establishment of hostels where for a few dollars, a week single men may find board and lodging—"the lodging clean and wholesome and the board of a rough but plentiful kind." It is recorded of one worker a young Italian that his savings out of ordinary wages are not much under £30 per month. The tale is not considered complete without mild inference of the restless spirit of the Briton, who bewails the want of amusements to wile away the hours of his leisure. "Poor products of a school board and town bred age, lost stripped and helpless when brought into contact with wild Nature" is the expressive from of depreciation attached to some of the Englishman quoted. One can fairly well understand the simile in the merest reflection of the spirit rampant in the average working man of the age, to whom the tavern, the bucket shop, the race course, the football field, the bustle of the evil smelling and crowded streets of our large Cities have become second nature.

"One half the world does not know how the other half lives," a homily that applied to helpless infant existence come with the greater force of truth. Recently the question of infant mortality has taken some hold of public opinion, notably in Bombay, and we are probably on the eve of reform especially in the demand for timely and resourceful medical aid and comfort in maternity cases of the poor and indigent. It is possible, if the tale were told, relief in what may be termed the second degree, i. e., the rearing of infants, orphaned, or abandoned, that the rescue work in our large Indian cities would compare favourably with methods at home. Certainly the one element of danger by exposure to cold would be out of the ordinary reckoning. Such a case has recently occurred at the Notting branch of the Wandsworth Creche the victim being an infant of seventeen months who died of broncho-pneumonia. Public enquiry elicited, the one important fact that with the thermometer at 47, it had not been thought necessary to provide fires, or if really deemed necessary there had been no funds to provide them. This home was under the charge of a matron, and assistant matron, who drew, respectively, ten and six shillings weekly. The recipient of the larger sum had to "keep herself and pay for her washing" while out of the smaller sum uniform had to be maintained. A third lady, and seemingly the responsible director of affairs, who shared with the "honorary" surgeon the censure of the Jury, admitted that she had urged the keeping down of expenses as also the theory that the home should be a self-supporting one. It was elicited in evidence that charges of from five to thirteen shillings were levied for the maintenance of the children, a fact that was not altogether congruous with the purely benevolent inference that seemed suggested during the course of the enquiry, while it savoured less of consistency when it was stated that the three ladies implicated were people of independent means.

If the proper inference is drawn from a correspondent to a recent issue of one of the leading London Dailies, the Metropolitan Tramway system, which, as must be generally known, is owned by the London County Council is not in a very flourishing condition. This is would seem is a good deal due to the presence of other means of conveyance obtainable, the greatest competitor being motor buses. Here a huge improvement has of course been effected, so that the traveller who, in the near past, would on no account have used the horse vehicle in preference to the Tram, now finds the motor bus, in the majority of cases, the most convenient and comfortable. It has, therefore, so runs the story, been seriously suggested by that Progressive Councillor, Sir John Benn, a prominent advocate of Municipal control of the London Tramways, that the County Council should have the power of preventing motor buses plying for hire. Opposed to this it is urged that rather than limit the means of locomotion more encouragement could well be afforded for expansion. Municipal proprietorship has apparently proved a failure for the rates have been rather enhanced than relieved so far by the results of tram working though it is pointed out that the Councillor in question anticipated a return of some 8 per cent. at 1d. fares, a theory widely promulgated by leaflets on the eve of the County Council elections a few years ago and which, it is thought, influenced to some extent the preponderance of Progressive votes. By possessing proprietary rights in a particular system, the County Council, so tends the inference reliquish to some extent the ability of controlling rival enterprises; and the theory is quite consistent.

To the majority of folk, especially the casual visitor to the World's great City, it might appear that the means of getting about is as near complete as could be wished for. But to the Authorities who have constantly in mind the huge congestion of traffic at certain hours of the day the problem is by no means solved. What is possible to be done to relieve this congestion in the heart of the City, which is affected most, time alone can decide. In other directions there are schemes contemplated which a few years ago would have been deemed unnecessary, one being the proposed extension of the Tube system through the Lower Thames valley to bring into more popularity the suburban areas of Twickenham Teddington Strawberry Hill and even Sunbury and Shepperton, opening out at the same time facilities for reaching the historic sporting centres of Kempton Park, Hampton Court and Hurst Park. Of all the modes of transit through London none has approached the Tube for rapidity, convenience and so far safety. The man moderate means is not so nearly affected with a house problem as for the prompt and ready means of reaching that abode and development in respect to the last named will automatically facilitate availment of the other.

The latest scheme in the Cotton Mill Industry, the establishing of a new concern to cater for a higher class of trade than that now obtaining in existing mills has not been decided on in any degree of precipitation. It has long been recognised that the demand for higher quality cloth now catered for exclusively by Home manufacturers may be met by local enterprize. It is a question, to a large extent, of putting in the proper plant; and then to select superior labour which, it is possible, will be forthcoming, if the inducement is right. Obviously the raw material of this country can find no outlet in a mill aiming at the production of the higher counts in yarn, unless by the development of Egyptian cotton in Sind at the present time in the experimental stage. Of course much fine cloth has been woven in certain mills but mainly from imported Yarns, and there was a time when a permanent hold of the Indian market might have been secured had the enterprize current then been marked with liberality and discretion rather than the mere desire for large profits. The present organisers may be held free of proclivites that would rise up to defeat the object now in view a fact that the Public interested in the staple industry of Bombay fully recognise hence a new era may safely be looked for in the source of supply of lines hitherto monopolised by the British exporter.

A BABY-FEEDING DISCOVERY.

Makes Cow's Milk like Mother's Milk. Even Weakly Babies Thrive on it.

A discovery is announced that ranks as one of the greatest of the present century, and all mothers should give their babies the advantage of it.

This food discovery—which has been given the name of Albulactin—finally and successfully solves the problem of feeding "Bottle Infants"—*i.e.*, those infants whose mothers cannot "nurse" them themselves.

It has, therefore, been hailed with delight by medical men and nurses everywhere, as well as by the many mothers who have used it.

The Indian Medical Gazette says: "Albulactin comes to us to make that difficult subject, infant feeding, a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the manufacturers have not over-stated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them, we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

TWO CHIEF DRAWBACKS OF BOTTLE FEEDING.

Every mother knows that animal milk—such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk and goat's milk—is not so good for her baby as human milk.

There are two main reasons for this. One is that animal milk contains very little milk-albumin, which all infants require to make them sturdy, strong and healthy, and of which there is a large quantity in human milk.

The second reason for the inferiority of animal milk to human milk is its indigestibility, also due to its lack of milk-albumin.

Both these great drawbacks of animal milk are absolutely remedied by adding a little Albulactin to baby's feeds.

Albulactin is simply pure, soluble milk-albumin. Added to animal milk it makes the latter just as nourishing and digestible as mother's milk.

ALBULACTIN SOLVES THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Balkishen, Asst. Dept. of Rev. of Agriculture, Government of India Simla, writes:—"I have much pleasure in stating that Albulactin furnishes the most satisfactory results in the artificial feeding of infants. I have used it with admirable success in the case of my own child, and he looks hale and hearty. I have recommended Albulactin to my friends and relatives. It is, in fact, a boon for the artificially-fed infant. One can hardly compensate you for this excellent preparation, which in reality has the effect of saving children from the manifold diseases they are subject to when brought up by hand."

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK.

Albulactin is sold by all Chemists and in all Bazaars. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia," Nov. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia," with the English mails of the 18th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Flowerdew, Mr S P Mrs 2 infants and nurse
Bollinghurst, Mr F
Dunlop, Mrs E and child
Chaldecott, Col O W
Beadon, Major W Mrs
Miss J Wilkinson, (governess) child and infant
Russell, Mrs A J H
Howard, Capt T N Mrs
Scott, Mr J
Belcher, Mr W E G Mrs
Williams, Mrs G infant and child
Cowan, Mr G H Mrs
Clarke, Mrs J and Miss
Clarke, Mr L A G Mrs child and governess
Chilton, Mr W and Mrs 2nd child
Glass, Miss
Fraser, Lt S G G
Rose, Maj J L Mrs 2 children nurse and infant and 2nd nurse
Claridge, Mrs child and Hill, Master
Hotz, Mr R Mrs and infant
Richardson, Mrs C
Edwards, Mrs W F B and child
Humphrey, Mr F Mrs child and infant
Porteous, Miss H
Claude, Mrs Hill's maid
Baxter, Mrs B Miss and child
Phillips, Mrs and infant (Nelly Bowler), nurse
Lane, Col D T Mrs and 2 Misses
Chevis, Miss
Jackson, Mrs J M and child
Brown, Mr D W
Pattison, Mrs S
Rainier, Mrs and infant
Kellie, Mrs J H
Davidson, Miss
Paper, Mrs J C and Miss
Dunlop, Mrs E and child
Baird, Mr D and Mrs
Chaldecott, Col O W
Dyer, Miss
Beadon, Major W Mrs
Langley, Miss A D
Miss J Wilkinson, (governess) child and infant
Beck, Mr R C A
Knowles, Miss E
Russell, Mrs A J H
Strickland, Mrs and Miss T
Howard, Capt T N Mrs
Leakey, Miss E
Scott, Mr J
Sluckensehmidt, Mr F G
Belcher, Mr W E G Mrs
Pipe, Mr T S Mrs and infant
Williams, Mrs G infant and child
Graham, Miss A E
Cowan, Mr G H Mrs
Maitland, Mrs A C
Clarke, Mrs J and

MAIL NOTES.

GOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Gold mining is about to be started on a large scale at South Bay, Ingonish, Nova Scotia. A modern crushing plant to cost £10,000 is to be installed immediately. Several concrete buildings are to be erected at once at the mines. These mines are situated about three miles from Ingonish Town, and the company has built a highway three miles in length.

DRAWBACKS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Truly the labours which the Monroe Doctrine has brought to the United States have become onerous, says the "Galveston News." Just now we are having rather more of this kind of trouble than usual. United States military forces live in daily expectation of a riot call from some quarter of the Caribbean. The worst of it is, it is not easy to see profit from the performance of this duty. We gain not even the thanks of the peoples helped. On the contrary, our activities seem to engender a spirit of jealousy and resentment that is hurtful to our commercial interests.

A "HUNDRED" EGGS.

How many eggs are there in a hundred? says "Farm and Home." This was the problem which came before the Lambeth Board of Guardians recently. The authority decided that there should be 120, but referred the problem to a committee. The question is one of trade custom. The form of tender issued by the guardians stipulates for the supply of eggs to the various institutions at prices "per hundred." The contractor delivered eggs in hundreds, and when told that a hundred eggs should be 120 demurred, contending that there could be no dispute as to the numerical part of his contract. The clerk to the board stated that in the trade one hundred eggs always meant 120. Called before the board, the contractor admitted that in the egg market one hundred eggs meant 120.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF WAR.

War is the untaming of the tamed. Therefore, it is welcomed by most sons of women, says Philip Gibbs, in the "Graphic," because, although the whole effort of civilisation throughout the ages has been to tame the brute in man, although religion, poetry, art, have worked hand in hand to this end, the brute hates those fetters, and it is with a great and exceeding joy that when war comes he breaks those bonds and leaps out naked and unashamed to kill or be killed. That, I honestly believe, is at least one secret of the psychological aspect of war. Too often the sacred name of Liberty is used as a cloak for base ambitions, and the ideal which men raise aloft as a banner is but a hollow turnip with a candle inside. Bigotry, racial hatred, lust of gold or land, are in most cases the main-springs of war, and martial glory is just a murderer's renown. As old Erasmus said with cynical truth, "One murder makes a criminal and many murders a hero."

DECK-HOUSES ACT AS RAFTS.

Mr. Axel-Welin, the inventor of life-saving appliances for ships, does not agree with those who advocate an arrangement of detachable deck-houses to act as rafts. One cannot, he says, make such houses water-tight if they are to have doors and windows, and without these they would be of little use under ordinary circumstances. Nor does any kind of life-raft, depending on self-releasing mechanism and arranged to float off should the ship go down, appear to be of much use. Where, he asks, will you find a crowd of people facing death, under circumstances of the most trying nature, sufficiently calm and self-possessed simply to sit down and wait till the water lifts the raft from its position? He has more than once heard inventors of this class of appliance describe the advantages of their gear in a very plausible manner, and it sounded all very simple; still he remains unconvinced. What with the vortex and suction at the last plunge of a sinking leviathan, and the unreliability of automatic releasing mechanism —no matter how ingeniously arranged—the possibilities of development along those lines seemed to him to be very limited indeed. The more he had investigated these questions—theoretically as well as pratically—the more he had become convinced that a properly constructed lifeboat placed under efficient launching gear was, after all, the best and safest appliance obtainable; and of this he was quite certain, that no matter what means are provided, the men in charge will have to be better acquainted with their gear and more efficiently drilled than has generally been the case hitherto.—"Engineering."

AEROPLANE INDUSTRY.

It is to be feared, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette's" Aeronautical Correspondent, that Colonel Seely's reply to a question by Mr. Joynson-Hicks concerning the manufacture of aeroplanes at the Royal Aircraft Factory may be taken as an assurance that no injustice is to be done to the private firms. The Secretary for War denied that the Royal Aircraft Factory is to be utilised for the manufacture of aeroplanes on a large scale, but the home industry—and in that may be included foreign firms who are establishing works in England—are dismayed by the intention of the War Office to order from private firms merely the separate parts of machines which are to be erected at the factory. The question and the War Minister's answer to it were quite beside the point. As to the thirty-six aeroplanes which, according to Colonel Seely, are on order, chiefly from home firms, these orders belong to the past policy, so that the statement affords no comfort at all to the industry. And some of these machines may be for the Admiralty.

Can Colonel Seely be persuaded to answer points raised quite explicitly, and will he satisfy the country that other types of machines than those designed at the Royal Aircraft Factory are to be adopted, and that the Royal Flying Corps is not practically to be limited to one type of machine, and that a biplane?

VARDON'S GOLF VICTORY.

Expectations that the £400 final would produce one of the biggest struggles of the year were not disappointed, and golfers all over the country will doubtless feel a sense of elation that it ended in the victory of one who is probably the most perfect golfer who has ever handled a club writes a correspondent in the "Globe." When two such noted masters of the art of golf come together in a contest of such magnitude the issue is always an open one. The slightest lapse from form on the part of one or the other will most assuredly cost him the match, for it rarely happens that the two of them go off at the same time. The final of two seasons ago was a case in point. Most people would incline to the belief that George Duncan is a finer player than Sherlock, but at the critical stage Duncan could not produce his best form, with the result that he was swamped by something like 8 and 7. There was nothing of that kind, however, at Sunningdale. Both men acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of the occasion, and although Vardon had held the upper hand all the way, Ray looked a likely winner four holes from home. But it was not to be, and while the Jersey giant had to defer his £400 triumph till another day, his brother Channel Islander achieved what is probably the only golfing distinction that remains to him. On paper the open champion certainly seemed to have the advantage with his superior driving power and deadly putting, but things did not quite work out in that way. Vardon is too old a hand at the game not to know that straightness off the tee is more valuable than mere distance and he was quite content to play the odd all the way. It certainly is a very demoralising thing to be up against a man who is putting twenty or thirty yards on to your drive every time. Mr. Hilton was defeated in the Amateur Championship through striving to emulate the swiping feats of Mr. A. V. Hambro. But Vardon followed the example of Mr. John Ball in the Amateur final, and shut his eyes to his opponent's long distance travellers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

With the withdrawal of the Third Battle Squadron from Gibraltar commences a series of movements, practices and exercises which will keep the Home and Mediterranean Fleets strenuously occupied till the time arrives for the ships in British waters to disperse to their home ports for Christmas leave. The arrangements provide for two sets of combined exercises—one in which all the squadrons of the First Fleet and the Third and Fourth Flotillas will take part in the North Sea, and other in which the Third Battle Squadron, consisting of the eight King Edwards, immediately after the North Sea exercises will proceed to the Mediterranean, where it will join up with the Mediterranean Fleet for a combined cruise. Having regard to the set-back which British prestige in the Middle Sea received by the withdrawal of the battle squadron from Malta, the dispatch of the eight King Edwards to those waters, where they are to remain for about three months, will help materially to restore confidence in the protection of our enormous interests in that part of the world. The decision to send the Third Battle Squadron to reinforce, temporarily, our naval strength in the Mediterranean was arrived at long before the Balkan crisis commenced to cloud the international horizon, and this fact cannot be too clearly pointed out.

Meanwhile it is of interest to note that the strengthening policy will commence to be applied to the Mediterranean Fleet with the arrival on the station of the battle-cruiser-Inflexible, which is to be recommissioned on November 5 as Sir A. Berkeley Milne's flagship. This will be the dawn of the Dreadnought era in extraterritorial waters, and the reinforcing of our strength "up the Straits," will proceed by graduated stages till July next, when British armoured strength in the Mediterranean will amount to 243,050 tons, which practically doubles the present total. Ever since Sir Archibald Milne was selected to fly his flag in the Mediterranean and to be the senior admiral employed afloat, it has been realised in "The Globe" that he was destined to command a fleet commensurate with his position. This opinion was upheld even when the Duncans were being withdrawn from the Mediterranean, and now it is about to assume practical shape. It will add further lustre to Admiral Milne's already distinguished career that his regime should witness the inauguration of a Dreadnought fleet based on Malta-a swing of the naval pendulum which will ultimately result in re-establishing British prestige in waters where it has receded from its former level.

It will come as a surprise to many Service readers to learn that no fewer than nine of the fifteen victims of submarine B 2 disaster were married. This exceptionally hazardous branch of the Service is generally supposed to be manned largely by single officers and men, but the fact of over 50 per cent. of the crew of B2 being married indicates that this supposition is fallacious. Other things being equal, preference is given to single men who volunteer for service in submarines, but the roster is always full of names of volunteers, including a good proportion of husbands and fathers, who are attracted to this branch of the Navy for the sake of the additional rates of pay which amount to 2s. 6d. a day for chief and petty officers and leading seamen, and 2s. for other ratings. Having in view the number of widows and orphans left by those who perished in B 2 it becomes a serious question whether the submarine service should not be more strictly confined to unmarried men.

There has been some discussion on the quarter-deck, as well as on the lower deck, respecting the abolition of ship's police, since the recent issue of the new regulations governing naval punishments. Many captains in the Navy are now distinctly in favour of making the petty officers as responsible for the discipline and cleanliness of the lower deck as the sergeants in the Army are made responsible in the barracks-rooms. That a ship can go through a commission without ship's police on board, be well disciplined, and have a small defaulters' book has been proved by experiment. But the captains who obtained permission to try this experiment were men who took pains to see to its success; and there is still a majority of senior officers in the Navy who prefer to have ship's police in their complement. The Admiralty have therefore, hesitated to make the sweeping change that abolition would mean. But an equally good and quite as far-reaching a change has been made in barring all ship's police from having charge of mess decks, in the smaller vessels of the Fleet. It was in this latter capacity that so much bad feeling was often created between the men on the lower deck, and the senior members of the police force. Petty officers will now do these duties and perhaps after a few years' training the younger petty officers will so perform this function as to make it possible for ship's police to be abolished.

The fact that four-gun batteries are a French invention has sufficed to render the German Army authorities averse to their introduction. However, there are signs that the opinion of the officers who are mostly in favour of the four-gun system, is beginning to prevail. The Germans have now decided to reorganise their horse artillery in batteries of four instead of six guns, and each cavalry division has now been given three four-gun batteries instead of the two six-gun batteries hitherto allotted to it. It has already been decided that each infantry division is to have fifty-four field guns and eighteen light field howitzers, and a proposal has recently been mooted to organise the latter in four batteries of four howitzers substituting two divisional balloon guns for the two howitzers left over.

A correspondent writes to the "Army and Navy Gazette".—Many readers are doubtless familiar with Lord Cheylesmore's excellent collection of medals to be seen in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall. It is to be regretted that only two Yeomanry medals are to be found among them. One, a silver medal 1 1-2in. in diameter, bears the inscription "Carmarthenshire Yeomanry Cavalry" in a circle, and "Raised 1794. Disbanded 1827" within the centre. The other medal is also of silver, and is 1 in. in diameter. It is bears the words "West Somerset Yeomanry" in a circle; within is the figure of a mounted man with shako and sabretasche, and the words "C. E. E. Tyate, Colonel," below.

The American ordnance factories have long been making strenuous endeavours to invade the European market, and have just secured their first order. The Greek Government have ordered a battleship, to cost two millions sterling, from the German Vulcan Company of Stettin, and both the armour and the 14-in. guns are to be supplied by the Bethlehem Steel Company, Pennsylvania. The guns are to be in triple turrets, revolved by a new pattern of hydraulic gear, known as "universal transmission," while the elevating and loading gear is actuated by electricity, and the ammunition hoists are both electric and hydraulic. It is anticipated that American competition will bring down the fancy prices now charged for guns and armour in Europe.

Major-General Bethune's fortnight's tour in the North of England and Scotland has come to an end. We are glad to say that it s been in everyha way successful, and that everywhere he has been well received. As previously announced, his object has been to get into touch with employers and others in order to put the War Office views of national defence in front of them. They, in return, have asked him a series of questions and have stated their difficulties. These are, for the most part, a restatement of the handicap carried by the patriotic business man who permits his assistants to join the Territorial Force compared to his commercial rivals unresponsive to the same sentiment, but luckily General Bethune has been able to assure his audiences that this question is now under consideration at the War Office, and that a definite attempt is to be made to deal with it.

Russia, with its wide expanse of open plains, is a country especially well adapted to aviation, and Russian military airmen have recently performed feats which would be more difficult in an enclosed country. Thus Captain Andredi recently flew from Sebastopol to St. Petersburg, via" Odessa and Moscow, a distance of 1,800 miles, while Lieut Dibrowski made a cross-country flight of 1,700 mies Both officers used Nieuport monoplanes. At the present manœuvres twelve aeroplanes are in use, bu no dirigibles hav a ppeared. At the Moscow artillery range considerable success has been attained in observing fire from aeroplanes, and the batteries are now practised in shooting at air-craft, kites drawn at a high speed by motor cars being used as targets.

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200 CYCLE TYRES

Cover so far manufactured but, by virtue of the improved tread, well-nigh unpuncturable and almost everlasting.

To acquaint Cyclists in India with this wonderful new Tyre 200 COMPLETE CONTINENTAL ROADSTER COVERS AND TUBES will be given away in lots of one Cover and one Inner Tube to applicants at the discretion of the Agents.

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2. Applications must be received not later than 31st October, 1912, and contain :

   (*a*) Full name and address of Applicant.

   (*b*) Size of Tyre required and whether wired-on or beaded-edge pattern.

3. Applicants receiving a Tyre agree to give a report as to its wear when called upon by the Agents. Of such reports the Company may make use at their discretion.

4. The decision of the Company's Agents as to the distribution of the 200 free tyres will be made known to every applicant by letter and the same shall be final and indisputable.

Send your application marked "Free Tyres" Dept : 1 to nearest Depot.

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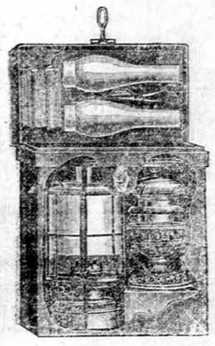
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